"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder, with northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,034. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c.; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday gave its attention to the Post Office Appropriation bill. It will give it more attention to-day. The Senate passed a number of bills, listened to Senator Proctor's statement concerning his recent visit to Cuba, and adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Nellie Farren's benefit in London was a brilliant affair. Fabulous prices were paid for seats, and the amount realized will make her comfortable for life. The British arctic exploring steamer Windward, presented to Lieut. Peary, will sail for New York to-day. The association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at its final meeting in London passed resolutions in favor of the gradual adoption of the metric system and for facilitating trade with the United States. France has made new demands on China, but China has declined to comply with them.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Walter Sanger Pullman, a twin son of the late George M. Pullman, was married in San Francisco to Miss Louise Lander West.

A mail carrier who has arrived at Skaguay from Dawson estimates the Winter's output of gold at $8,000,000. Food is plenty and many good claims have been located.

Gov. Black last night announced the appointment of George Clinton, Smith M. Weed, Darwin R. James, Franklin Edson, Frank Brainerd, A. Foster Higgins, and William McEchron as members of the commission to conduct the canal investigation, and they will begin work next Tuesday.

Page 2.

City Auditor John S. Fear of Burlington, Iowa, has fled, leaving a shortage of $2,900, representing money he lost in speculation.

J. B. Greenhut is said to be conducting negotiations to unite the ten distilleries which are independent of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate to this country, has made an official announcement that the Cubans, notwithstanding opposite reports, will never accept anything from Spain but absolute freedom. They would, he says, prefer to be exterminated.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine boat had another successful trial in Staten Island Sound yesterday.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its work yesterday. C. O'D. Iselin offered his steam yacht Helvetia to the Government free and without conditions.

Six hundred members and guests of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and dined, in celebration of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the society.

Page 4.

The first meeting of The People's Institute was held in Cooper Union. Speeches were made by several prominent men. Croker and Platt were severely denounced.

The Republican County Committee last night adopted a resolution approving the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense and a resolution indorsing the proposed primary reform law.

Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday in Grand Central Palace to audiences that crowded the floor and galleries. Hundreds were turned away. He said the world clamors for rest, and some seek peace even through war with Spain.

Senator Burns's bill permitting insurance companies to omit to send premium notices to policy holders was lost in the Assembly yesterday. Senator Humphrey's bill permitting bank reports to be verified on "information and belief" was passed by the Senate. An unsuspected item providing for a large expenditure for printing was discovered in a codification of the printing laws. The Primary Election Reform bill was reported to both houses. It is said that March 31 has been decided upon as the date of final adjournment.

Page 5.

The Committee on Contract of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners reported to the board yesterday, recommending granting to the Manhattan Railway Company seven franchises. The committee says it has granted practically almost everything the company asks, except that it does not favor an elevated road in the Boulevard and protects the Battery Park from encroachment. The right to cross Broadway at Canal Street is recommended.

Page 7.

Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, ex-United States Senator and negro political leader, died yesterday in Washington.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Stieglitz and George Herbert Engelhardt took place at the Hotel Savoy last night, Judge McAdam officiating.

The One Hundred Club, an organization of young New York women, celebrated Mi-Carême last night with a novel entertainment at the studio of Howard and Stevenson Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street. It was called a "general intelligence agency," and the guests appeared in costume, most of them representing prospective employers or employes.

Page 12.

Bids for the Botanical Garden Buildings in Bronx Park were opened by the Park Board yesterday.

John Watts Kearny, Jr., was discovered aboard the St. Louis by his father, Gen. Kearny, who is on his way to Europe with his bride, and compelled to go ashore on a pilot boat.

René Doumic lectured on "French Society and the French Novel," at Havemeyer Hall in Columbia University. He made a plea in defense of French society, and declared that the present novelists do not tell the truth in their depictions of French life.

There were some unusual features in the St. Patrick's Day parade. The Sixty-ninth Regiment marched along with the Irish Volunteers, the Ancient Order of Hibernians rode in carriages instead of walking, and several floats with living pictures were in line.

When the case of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland came up before Judge Cowing in General Sessions, District Attorney Gardiner took occasion to criticise the action taken by Magistrate Olmsted. Judge Cowing ordered a new bond made out, and fixed Wednesday for a hearing.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $757,634.26 to pay the salaries for February of all the employes of the Board of Education. An appropriation was also made to meet the deficiency in the Brooklyn police pension fund, which Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided becomes part of the old New York fund.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.

MISS CARLSTEDT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Confirmation of the Report that the Actress Is to Marry Mr. Wheeler.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—The report from New York that Miss Carlstedt of Chicago, who plays the part of the Chief Priestess in Kirk Lashelle's "The Idol's Eye" company, is to be married to Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., the only son of a millionaire railroad investor at 1 Broadway, was confirmed here to-night by Miss Carlstedt. After suddenly canceling her contract with Mr. Lashelle she left for Chicago to attend a divorce hearing Saturday. She was married when sixteen years old to a man with whom she eloped. Her father is a retired piano manufacturer, now living at the Auditorium. Her wedding with Mr. Wheeler will take place in three or four weeks. Her part in "The Idol's Eye" will be taken by Norma Kopp.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Gov. Black Makes Public the Names of the Men Selected to Conduct the Inquiry.

WORK BEGINS NEXT TUESDAY

George Clinton, Smith M. Weed, Darwin R. James, Franklin Edson, Frank Brainerd, A. Foster Higgins, and William McEchron Appointed.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Black to-night completed his selection of a commission to investigate the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of the canals. The commission selected is as follows:

GEORGE CLINTON of Buffalo, a lawyer and a grandson of the founder of the Erie Canal. Mr. Clinton is a Republican.

SMITH M. WEED of Plattsburg, a business man and a prominent Democrat.

DARWIN R. JAMES of Brooklyn, a member of the Produce Exchange and a Republican.

FRANKLIN EDSON, formerly Mayor of New York and a member of several important commercial bodies. He is a Democrat.

FRANK BRAINERD of New York, President of the Produce Exchange and a Republican.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS of New York, Chairman of the Harbor Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce and an Independent Democrat.

WILLIAM McECHRON of Glens Falls, a wealthy merchant and lumberman, and a Republican.

It was late to-night before Gov. Black completed the list, the matter of obtaining the consent of those appointed having been the chief cause of delay. A score of men of prominence had been asked to become members of the commission, and, after weeks of pressure, had declined. Among those whom Gov. Black asked to serve on the commission were Judge Charles Andrews of Syracuse, late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Judge Finch of Ithaca, a former member of the same court; ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The Commissioners will meet in this city next Tuesday. The law provides that the commission shall investigate the following matters:

The work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

The contracts for such enlargement and improvement, and whether they were properly made.

The amount of money actually expended for such purposes, and whether it has been properly expended.

The proportion of the enlargement and improvement included in such contracts, and that not included therein.

Whether any money in excess of that provided will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement, and what amount.

Such other matters in connection with the work as, in the judgment of the commission, are of public interest.

The commission may employ counsel, experts, engineers, and such other assistants as it may deem necessary, and may subpoena and require the attendance in this State of witnesses, and the production of books and papers touching the subjects of investigation, and examine them and such public records of the State as it shall require. It may invoke the power of any court of record in the State to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

The commission is required to report to the Governor, in writing, the results of its examination, with its opinon and the testimony it shall have taken, on or before June 1, 1898, but the Governor, upon application of the commission, may extend the time of making such report not longer than to July 1, 1898. Such report shall be open to the inspection of the public, and the Governor shall transmit it to the Legislature at the opening of its next session, with such recommendations as he deems proper.

The Commissioners are to serve without pay, but shall receive the actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the investigation.

CHICAGO'S DEATH LIST GROWS.

Three More Bodies Recovered from the Fire and 14 Persons Missing.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Three burned and mangled bodies were taken to-day from the ruins of the building 215-221 Wabash Avenue, which was destroyed by the fire yesterday morning. This brings the number of known dead to six, while fourteen persons reported as missing had not been accounted for at a late hour to-night.

Firemen to-day unearthed the bodies of Charles A. Price, cashier; Henry R. Nelson, chemist, and Mrs. M. E. Harris, bookkeeper, all employed by the W. A. Olmstead Scientific Company. The three victims who lost their lives by leaping from the building to the pavement below were Edward Binz, cashier for Sweet, Wallach & Co.; and Miles A. Smith and Samuel Clark, employes of the Olmstead Company.

The missing, all of whom were connected with these two firms, are as follows: W. A. Olmstead, C. H. Arms, W. J. Wilcox, William Bass, Miss Hattie Davidson, Miss Anna Guest, William Marvin, A. N. Peterson, Mrs. Watkins, George Stiff, C. T. Anderson, Fred Robertson, Emma Carroll, "Tony," an office boy.

The search of the ruins will be resumed to-morrow. As most of the missing were seen about the building during or just before the fire, it seems certain the list of fatalities will reach a score.

PULLMAN-WEST NUPTIALS.

Twin Son of the Millionaire Weds a California Beauty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Walter Sanger Pullman, one of the twin sons of the late George M. Pullman, was married yesterday to Miss Louise Lander West of this city.

The unexpected alliance of one of the heirs to the Pullman millions and the California beauty took place at the home of the Rev. John Bakewell, rector of Trinity Church, on Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

The acquaintance of the young couple is at most of a few weeks' standing. Mrs. Pullman, who resided at the Palace, with her sister, Mrs. Hugh McDonnell, is a daughter of the late Chester H. West, who was a pioneer of 1849, having made the trip around the Horn with the earliest gold seekers. He became a banker in this city, and was at one time very wealthy. He left but little property, and his daughters made their own way in the world, teaching in the public schools.

Hugh McDonnell, who is now young Pullman's brother-in-law, is a wealthy mine owner of New York City.

The late Gen. Frederick Lander was an uncle of the Misses West, and they are the nieces of Judge Edward Lander of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pullman, the bride of the young Chicago millionaire, is of medium height, with a profusion of reddish brown hair, blue eyes, and an attractive face.

Onondaga Centenarian Dead.

SYRACUSE, March 17.—Mrs. Cyrus H. Kingsley of Lysander, Onondaga County, died at that place last night. She was 100 years old on Dec. 12, 1897.

In Just 24 Hours
you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

WINTER WORK AT DAWSON.

A Mail Carrier Estimates the Gold Output at $8,000,000—Many Good Claims Located.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, March 12.—Benjamin Atwater arrived here last night from Circle City and Dawson, N. W. T., bringing 100 pounds of mail from those places. Atwater says that there is food enough in the Klondike country to last the present population two years. As a consequence of the food scare the output of the mines this Winter will be curtailed. He estimates it at about $8,000,000.

Atwater says that many claims which were considered to be only wild-cat properties are turning out well. Dominion is paying well, and will have a big cleaning up this Spring. Sulphur and Hunker are also good, and so is Indian. Quartz ledges have been found on the latter creek which look good. There is quite a settlement at the mouth of the Stewart, but no reports have been received as yet from the prospectors who went up the river early in the Winter. On Walsh Creek, five miles below the Big Salmon, dirt has been found which yields 75 cents to the pan.

A stampede occurred from Circle City about Jan. 10 to American Creek, about 300 men leaving for that section. Atwater met three or four hundred from Dawson making their way thither. American Creek is fifty miles from Forty Mile, and about twenty-five miles below the international boundary on the Alaska side. A courier from Minook arrived at Circle City just before Atwater left that place with about fifty pounds of mail. This Atwater brought out. The courier had a quantity of gold from Minook, and he said that the prospectors had struck it rich there.

Atwater says there are but few cases of scurvy at Dawson. The general health of the people is good.

The weather here for the last week has been mild. The warm south winds and the sun are playing havoc with the Winter trail, which follows the river eight miles. Hundreds of people are making their way over the divide, however, undeterred by wind or weather.

The strike of the longshoremen for 75 cents an hour has been declared off by a vote of the local union. The wages now are 50 cents an hour, the steamship companies agreeing not to employ Indians in handling freight on the docks.

Army Expedition in Alaska.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 17.—Orders have been received at Vancouver Barracks from the War Department for one of the exploring expeditions to start for the interior of Alaska for the purpose of establishing a route to the gold fields of Alaska through American territory. The expedition will be commanded by Capt. Bogardus Eldredge of the Fourteenth Infantry and Second Lieuts. Elmer Clark and Robert Field, and will consist of twenty enlisted men of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Strikes on Nimpkish River.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 17.—Dr. Van Wagner of Seattle has returned from Nimpkish River, bringing news of large finds, both placer and quartz, along the banks of that stream. He says that a large crowd of prospectors is hurrying to the new diggings, and already twenty-two claims are being worked with success. The dirt is said to be returning an average of $8 to $10 a day.

"LORD" BRUNTON DEAD.

A Well-Known Theatrical Man Expires in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Robert F. Brunton, known in theatrical circles as "Lord" Brunton, is dead. He came to Chicago on Sunday with Hanlon's "Superba" Company and was taken ill soon after his arrival. His body will be sent to London, England.

Mr. Brunton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1848. His first work in a theatre was as a designer of theatrical properties, which was the trade of his father. Early in his career he went to London, and while there assisted in making many of the greatest productions of his day. He did work for Sir Henry Irving, Wilson Barrett, Sarah Bernhardt, Mary Anderson, and Sir Augustus Harris. His last work in London was in connection with Kiralfy's production of "Constantinople." Since 1891 he had been associated with Hanlon brothers.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT DAMAGED.

Frosts Injure the More Tender Varieties Throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Dispatches from all parts of the State indicate that frosts which have prevailed for the past few mornings have done great damage to the more tender varieties of fruit. In many parts of the State the apricot crop will be almost a total failure.

Nectarines and peaches also have suffered severely. Nearly all the fruit trees are in blossom or budding, and the cold weather came at a most inopportune time. Late varieties of fruit will make fair crops. Prunes, one of the staple products of California, have not been injured to any appreciable extent. Early corn and potatoes have been cut down. Early almonds will not produce more than one-third the usual yield, and while cherries have been considerably thinned, trees were in many places overloaded, and the damage will not be excessive.

FOR NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Three Men Sentenced in Philadelphia to Terms in Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Eugene J. Lindsay, formerly a clerk in the Prothonotary's office recently convicted of conspiracy with several others in issuing fraudulent naturalization certificates, was to-day sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court, to two years' imprisonment, a fine of $2,000, and the costs of prosecution.

Richard W. Merrick, formerly assistant clerk in the United States Circuit Court, who pleaded guilty of conspiracy with Lindsay, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and six months, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Henry Casper, an ex-policeman, who also pleaded guilty of conspiracy in the same case, received a sentence of one year and one month, and a fine of $500.

OLEOMARGARINE SENTENCES.

Convicted Dealers Sent to Prison in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Joseph Wilkins of the firm of Wilkins & Co., oleomargarine dealers of Washington, and Howard Butler, an employe of the firm, who were recently convicted of violating the laws governing the sale of oleomargarine, were to-day sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court, the Judge dismissing the motion entered for a new trial.

Wilkins was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,500 and the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months, and Butler was fined $500 and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

It was shown at the trial that Wilkins had frequently violated the law, as in this case, by removing Government stamps and labels from packages of oleomargarine, but had never before been convicted.

Owing to the difficulty in securing convictions of violators of the oleomargarine law, the Government officials in previous instances of Wilkins's apprehension had accepted a compromise and released him upon the payment of a fine.

As Society Finds It.
Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-vivants, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

CONGRESSMEN ANGER SPANIARDS

Handbills Distributed in Havana Complaining of Their Presence.

HAVANA, March 17.—Last evening small bills in two forms, one signed "A Few Volunteers" and the other "Spanish Commerce," were circulated about the streets inveighing in bitter and even obscene terms against Senator Money and Congressman Cummings, as well as several correspondents, saying, in substance, that their presence in Havana was an "insult to Spaniards," asking how long it was to be endured, and ending with such phrases as "Death to these Americans; throw them into the water." The circulars were probably "fakes."

The American yacht Buccaneer, which has been expected here to take the remainder of the Congressional party north, is more than forty hours overdue at the time this dispatch is filed, and there are fears that some accident has befallen her. Messrs. Money, Smith, and Cummings decided not to wait longer, and left for Key West to-day on the Aransas. All say they have "important engagements" in Congress next Tuesday.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S DENIAL.

He Says He Has Had No Disagreement with Assistant Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Austrian Minister authorizes the most emphatic and complete denial of the report that he has had any disagreement or disagreeable conversation with Secretary Day.

His calls upon the Secretary have had nothing to do with the Cuban question, and, in proof of his assertion that there had been no disagreement, it is pointed out that the Minister called to-day at the State Department and paid his respects to the Assistant Secretary.

MRS. THURSTON'S BODY ARRIVES

A Congressional Party to Accompany the Family to Omaha.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Thurston arrived in Washington to-night with the body of Mrs. Thurston, who died at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on Monday last. At the railway station he was met by a Congressional committee consisting of the Nebraska delegation and a number of old friends.

The body will be forwarded to-morrow at 8 o'clock to Omaha, where the interment will take place. Senator Thurston, accompanied by his son, Clarence and a party of friends, among whom will be Representatives of the House and Senate, and probably Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, will accompany the body.

SAYS SHE IS 100 YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Highland Was Born in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, 1798.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. Mary Highland to-day celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at her home, 267 Scotland Street. She says she was born in County Kings, Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, in 1798.

Mrs. Highland has been obliged to remain in bed for several years past, but she is apparently contented and happy, though a cataract has caused her to lose the sight of an eye, and her hearing is slightly impaired. She owns the house where she lives, as well as some property near by. A tract in the Hackensack Meadows is also in her name, and she holds shares of stock in coal mines in Pennsylvania which yield her a fair income. She resides with her niece, Miss Annie Cleary.

Michigan Centenarian Dead.

STURGIS, Mich., March 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock of Mendon died last night aged one hundred years and three months. In December she celebrated her one hundredth birthday by entertaining at dinner a number of her friends. She was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and had a vivid recollection of that affair. She was a very small woman, but all her children are giants. Her eldest son weighs 260 pounds, measures 6 feet 6 inches in height, and wears a No. 14 boot.

WOMAN INJURED BY A HORSE.

Mrs. Robert Goble Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

A fashionably dressed woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Robert Goble, and refused to give her address, was knocked down at 5:20 P. M. yesterday while attempting to cross St. Nicholas Avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by a horse ridden at a canter by John Flanagan, who said he was a groom and lived at 44 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Flanagan rode on after the accident, leaving Mrs. Goble lying unconscious in the road. He said he could not stop his horse. Mounted Police McIver, who saw Mrs. Goble knocked down, arrested the man. The injured woman was attended by a surgeon who came with an ambulance summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and then was taken to her son's home, 313 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Dr. G. E. Steele, her physician, said she was in too serious a condition to appear in court against Flanagan, who has been held. He refused to say who employed him. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr live at the address he gave.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest. The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest; it has risen in the Atlantic Coast districts. The weather is nearly clear along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and throughout the lake regions and upper Mississippi Valley. There is an increased cloudiness in the Lower Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southwest. Rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. Fair and somewhat colder weather is indicated for New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle States. Fair weather will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Threatening weather and rain, with lower temperature, is indicated fo rthe West Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley. The weather will remain fair in the upper lake region and Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	20	42	46
6 A. M.	17	45	48
9 A. M.	22	48	50
12 M.	31	52	61
4 P. M.	44	63	63
6 P. M.	41	60	61
9 P. M.	38	53	54
12 P. M.	38	49	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	51½
Corresponding date 1897	31¾
Corresponding date last 20 years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 66 degrees, at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 40 degrees, at 12:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 1.00 and at 8 P. M. 39.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT, MAD. SQ. GARDEN
By special request, CHILDREN'S Matinée Saturday, 2:30 P. M. All seats 50 cents.—Adv.

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY

Admiral Sicard Says Its Work Is Progressing Slowly, and the Report May Be Delayed.

RETURN TO HAVANA POSSIBLE

It Is Intimated, However, that the Court Has Forwarded a Preliminary Report, on Which the President Can Act.

KEY WEST, March 17.—No member of the court of inquiry came on shore from the Iowa to-day, and it was impossible to learn on board the battleship what, if anything, had been done. At a late hour this evening Rear Admiral Sicard said:

"It is impossible at this stage to say how soon the court will be ready to make its report. The members are continuing their labors. When they are ready to re-examine the officers of the Maine whom I have detained here they will either do so in the Federal Building or summon them to the Iowa.

"The court's report has not yet been made, and I am unable to say when it will be made. The notion that it would be in Washington by Saturday probably was based purely on inference. It should be borne in mind that the work of the court necessarily progresses slowly."

There is good authority for the assertion that the court probably will return to Havana before reaching its conclusions. Greater secrecy than ever is maintained; but it was ascertained that most of the time of the court to-day was occupied in revising the testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A dispatch from Key West says:

"It is learned to-night that a special report of the work of the court of inquiry has been sent to Washington.

"This is not the report and the findings of the court, which have not yet been agreed upon, but is in the nature of a communication for the use of the President, which he may or may not make public, as he sees fit.

"In any event it will prepare the President for what the board will report, and enable him to take measures accordingly, as the court will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

"The full report, it is said to-night, will not be formulated and in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy for some days yet."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—When the Court of Inquiry arrived at Key West yesterday from Havana and reported to Admiral Sicard what progress it had made toward reaching the end of its long task the Admiral promptly communicated with the Secretary of the Navy. It was the Secretary's purpose to have a full synopsis of the Court's conclusions, when reached, put in cipher and telegraphed to Washington. Upon consultation with the President, however, this plan was abandoned. Both the President and the Secretary are determined that no efforts shall be spared to maintain the secrecy of the court's verdict until they themselves have determined to give it publicity. Therefore even the admirably designed naval cipher code could not be relied upon with complete satisfaction, and, at the President's instance, Admiral Sicard was directed to place the documents in the custody of some naval officer, according to the usual method, and forward them to Washington in that manner.

Every precaution that human ingenuity can suggest will be adopted to safeguard the report, the main apprehension being that there may be somehow a publication in the newspaper press that may interfere seriously with the successful working out of the policy of the Administration. The documents will be sealed at Key West under the personal observation of Admiral Sicard, and the naval officer who takes the papers in his custody will be expected to deliver the envelope with seal unbroken into the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

Probably the messenger will be Lieut. Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, though the selection is entirely within the authority of Admiral Sicard. It must be remembered that the Admiral ordered the court, and to him the return must be made. Technically he must also review the proceedings and conclusions, and submit his own opinion on these in an indorsement to the department sent along with the papers. As Admiral Sicard is the very incarnation of caution in the discharge of official matters, and as he is technically responsible for the safe delivery of the court's report to the Secretary of the Navy, it may safely be set down as a fact that any publication that attempts to set out either in full or in substance the court's report will be absolutely conjectural in its basis.

HOPE OF SAVING THE BIG GUNS.

Swords of Lieuts. Catlin and Jenkins Found in the Wreck.

HAVANA, March 17.—It is hoped the wreckers will find tampions in the big guns of the Maine, and if this proves to be the case, the guns can be saved. If otherwise and the marine growth has ruined the softer steel of the cores, the breech mechanism can be used in other guns. To-day another one-pounder and two of the three anchors, with their chains, all very valuable, were raised, as were the swords of First Lieut. of Marines Catlin and Lieut. F. W. Jenkins.

OPINION OF E. J. PHELPS.

The ex-Minister Discusses the Law Governing Demands for Indemnity.

NEW HAVEN, March 17.—E. J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England, was called upon to-day for the purpose of obtaining his opinion respecting the claim of the United States for indemnity for the loss of the Maine. Mr. Phelps said:

"Had the Maine been blown up through the agency of Spain, the destruction of the ship would have been an act of war. But that supposition is not, in my judgment, conceivable, and it may, I think, be safely assumed that the report of the board of inquiry will reject it. If it shall appear by the report that the explosion was caused from the outside, and by the agency of Spanish subjects, the United States Government would still have no claim upon Spain for reparation unless it could also be shown that the occurrence was due to the neglect of the Spanish authorities to afford such protection against it as, in the exercise of ordinary prudence and care, was requisite and within their power.

"While the comity and the usage of nations admit to their ports the public vessels of countries with which their relations are friendly, and receive them with marked tokens of courtesy and respect, the safety of such ships against accident or outrage by parties unknown is not guaranteed by the nation in whose waters they lie, and especially where no reason for apprehending such an event is known to exist. All that can be required, where no danger of that sort is anticipated, is that the usual and ordinary precautions of police and harbor regulations shall be observed, and that prompt action shall follow any warning that it is likely to be necessary.

"Whether due care has been observed in these respects is a question of fact to be determined upon the evidence and the circumstances of the case, in regard to which no arbitrary rule can be laid down beforehand. The burden of proof, in case of dispute, is upon the party who claims that the injury is due to official neglect. But it would be an unjust imputation upon the nations concerned to anticipate that such a question, in the case of such a calamity, would not be discussed on both sides with a fairness and candor that would lead to a right and satisfactory conclusion and avoid any disturbance of the relations between the countries."

Two Victims Buried at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 17.—The two unidentified bodies of victims of the Maine disaster which arrived here on the Olivette from Havana last night were interred this morning. A squad of bluejackets from the Nashville followed them to the graves. The funeral service was read by Chaplain Royce of the cruiser New York.

Montgomery Sails and Fern Arrives.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Montgomery left this afternoon for Key West. The United States dispatch boat Fern has arrived here.

Vizcaya May Not Go to Mexico.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Vizcaya is still coaling, and it is now announced that she will probably not go to Mexico.

WEYLER'S ALLEGED PLOT.

A Letter Ascribed to Him Admits Hostile Preparations in Havana Harbor.

A letter, alleged to have been written by Gen. Valeriano Weyler to Señor Guzman of Havana, in which the writer declared that he had caused Havana Harbor to be prepared for the possible visit of an American warship in such a manner as to cause a disaster like that which destroyed the Maine, appeared in The New York Evening Journal yesterday, having been furnished to that paper by Honore F. Laine, one of its correspondents in Cuba. The letter is as follows:

His Excellency, Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman, Havana:

My Distinguished Personal and Political Friend:

Since the latest events I have changed my views about the attitude which our political party in Cuba ought to assume.

If I have thought before that it was more dignified for us to abstain from the electoral contest, I believe now that it is a patriotic duty for us to go to the polls. Our success cannot be doubted; neither can be our majority of voters, nor that with a programme of defense of the national honor we will have side by side with us all those lukewarm politicians who, though Spaniards by heart, are deceived by the inside combinations of Moret and Sagasta, and take as scientific solutions of our colonial problems what are really dishonorable humiliations of our country before the United States.

Write on your flag, the flag of Spain, "Defense of national honor," and I offer you my name as your candidate.

After having commanded during two years 200,000 Spanish heroes in Cuba, the title I shall be more proud of is that of Deputy from Havana at the Cortes of Spain.

By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their warships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

I had Havana Harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves.

Romero is in better health than his friends could have expected, and notwithstanding how morally sick I feel breathing this humiliating atmosphere, is well, also, your affectionate friend and servant,

VALERIANO WEYLER.

Madrid, Jan. 8, 1898.

On Feb. 27 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch from Madrid, part of which read:

"Deputy Mesa Mena, an intimate friend of Gen. Weyler, has received a message from the former Captain General of Cuba denying the report that Weyler took from the War Department at Havana papers and plans connected with the fortifications. The Deputy says it is doubly absurd to suppose that Gen. Weyler placed mines and torpedoes in Havana Bay to endanger navigation without warning the shipping."

Under date of March 4, Arthur E. Houghton cabled to The New York World an interview with Weyler, in which he quotes the former Captain General as follows:

"You ask me if any submarine mines were placed in Havana Harbor during my command.

"Certainly not. In fact, to tell the truth, I believe the very steamer on which I spent two days before I left Cuba was anchored all that time about the same spot where the Maine disaster occurred.

"I never had any mine laid inside the harbor of Havana.

"But that does not mean that I had not formed plans of fortifications and defenses in case of any emergency or conflict. Everybody knows how quickly the modern science of engineering can prepare such defenses.

"I did not carry away my plans or maps, as the general staff and the engineer service always keep such data."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The attention of Mr. Soler, one of the Secretaries of the Spanish Legation, was called to-night to the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Weyler to Señor Guzman, and he was asked what the legation would say about it. He looked at it for a few moments, said he had not heard of it before, and then declared that it was unquestionably not a genuine letter. The form of address with which the letter begins, he said, would be impossible to a Spaniard.

Assuming that it was genuine, which he did not, he regarded it as very remarkable that so sensational and alarming a letter could have been retained by a newspaper man nearly two months, as represented by the writer of the article in The New York Evening Journal, when there was so strong a desire on the part of sensational publishers to print every item of information that would agitate the public mind.

BERESFORD FOR AN ALLIANCE.

Thinks America Must Eventually Win in Any War She Undertakes.

LONDON, March 17.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York City, in an interview to-day, warmly advocated an Anglo-American alliance as "a move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade." He added:

"Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any inadequately defended interests of either country. Now is the time to accomplish it, when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence, when, if she desires, the United States can have become a first-class naval power and will, perhaps, have adopted the policy of free trade, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not take her long now with her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."

Speaking of the possibilities of the United States going to war, Lord Beresford remarked:

"If she ever does, no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win, because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people."

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the growth of the Anglo-American alliance idea, expresses the conviction that it is only a matter of time, but that it would be "the greatest mistake to try to rush the movement." It says:

"America does not need more help from us now than at any other time. She is superabundantly capable of meeting any situation that may arise. She will have our friendly sympathy and neutrality in the Cuban question, and at this moment it is difficult for us to offer more. It is quite certain that England would never allow the United States to be crushed by a combination of European powers."

Michael Davitt Censured.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Chronicle this morning reproaches Mr. Michael Davitt, member of Parliament for South Mayo, for his cable message to a New York newspaper on the subject of Great Britain's attitude toward the United States in the Cuban complications. It says the message will "ill serve the Irish cause," and declares that it is "absolutely untrue that the English ruling classes are in sympathy with Spain and hostile to America."

CUBA AS PROCTOR SAW IT.

Vermont Senator Makes a Careful Statement to His Colleagues Concerning His Recent Trip.

A STORY OF RUIN AND MISERY

Neither Peace Nor War in the Island, but Concentration and Desolation —Spain Holds Only What Its Army Sits On.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the Island of Cuba, made a statement to the Senate this afternoon of his observations on the island.

The statement evidently had been prepared most carefully. Sensationalism had been eliminated studiously from it, and except in so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to inflame the public mind.

Every statement was made with that clearness and precision which characterise the accurate demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the Senator aroused great interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye of Maine a few minutes after its delivery. "It is," said he, "just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it." That was the impression the statement made upon the Senate.

The address came as an interuption to the regular course of business. The National Quarantine bill was under discussion and Senator Mallory of Florida had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the measure. Just then Mr. Frye entered the chamber, and, interrupting Mr. Mallory, requested him to yield to Mr. Proctor, who he said he desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba, which he believed would be of interest to the Senate and to the country.

Instantly there was a commotion on the floor and in the galleries. It had been announced that Mr. Proctor would make a statement soon, but it was not supposed that he would make it on the floor of the Senate. A call of the Senate was demanded by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, and in a few minutes every Senator in the Capitol was in his seat, and, the word having been passed through the corridors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed.

Read from Manuscript.

Senator Proctor had the closest attention throughout his speech, which he delivered from manuscript. At the conclusion of the speech he was congratulated cordially by many of his colleagues. The speech in full follows:

"More importance seems to be attached by others to my recent visit to Cuba than I have given it. It has been suggested that I make a public statement of what I saw, and how the situation impressed me. This I do on account of the public interest in all that concerns Cuba, and to correct any inaccuracies that have not unnaturally appeared in some of the reported interviews with me.

"My trip was entirely unofficial, and of my own motion—not suggested by any one. The only mention I made of it to the President was to say to him that I contemplated such a trip, and to ask him if there was any objection to it, to which he replied that he could see none. No one but myself, therefore, is responsible for anything in this statement. Judge Day gave me a brief note of introduction to Gen. Lee, and I had letters of introduction from business friends at the North to bankers and other business men at Havana, and they in turn gave me letters to their correspondents in other cities. These letters to business men were very useful, as one principal purpose of my visit was to ascertain the views of practical men of affairs upon the situation.

"Of Gen. Lee I need say little. His valuable services to his country in his trying position are too well known to all his countrymen to require mention. Besides his ability, high character, and courage, he possesses the important requisites of unfailing tact and courtesy, and, withal, his military education and training and his soldierly qualities are invaluable adjuncts in the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under military rule as is Cuba.

"Gen. Lee kindly invited us to sit at his table at the hotel during our stay in Havana, and this opportunity for frequent informal talks with him was of great help to me. In addition to the information he voluntarily gave me it furnished a convenient opportunity to ask him the many questions that suggested themselves in explanation of things seen and heard on our trips through the country.

"I also met and spent considerable time with Consul Brice at Matanzas, and with Capt. Barker, a stanch ex-Confederate soldier, at Sagua La Grande, a friend of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walthall.) None of our representatives whom I met in Cuba are of my political faith, but there is a broader faith not bounded by party lines. They are all three true Americans, and have done excellent service.

No Opinion as to the Maine.

"It has been stated that I said there was no doubt the Maine was blown up from the outside. This is a mistake. I may have said that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana.

"In fact, I have no opinion about it myself, and carefully avoided forming one. I gave no attention to these outside surmises. I met the members of the court on their boat, but would as soon approach our Supreme Court in regard to a pending case as that board. They are as competent and trustworthy within the lines of their duty as any court in the land, and their report, when made, will carry conviction to all the people that the exact truth has been stated just as far as it is possible to ascertain it. And until then surmise and conjecture are idle and unprofitable. Let us calmly wait for the report.

"There are six provinces in Cuba, each, with the exception of Matanzas, extending the whole width of the island, and having about an equal sea front on the north and south borders. Matanzas touches the Caribbean Sea only at its southwest corner, being separated from it elsewhere by the narrow peninsula of Santa Clara Province. The provinces are named, beginning at he west: Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. My observations were confined to the four western provinces, which constitute about one-half the island. The two eastern ones are practically in the hands of the insurgents, except the few fortified towns. These two large provinces are spoken of to-day as 'Cuba Libre.'

"Havana, the great city and capital of the island, is, in the eyes of the Spaniards and many Cubans, all Cuba, as much as Paris is France. But having visited it in more peaceful times and seen its sights, the tomb of Columbus, the Forts Cabana and Morro Castle, &c., I did not care to repeat this, preferring trips in the country.

"Everything seems to go on much as usual in Havana. Quiet prevails, and except for the frequent squads of soldiers marching to guard and police duty and their abounding presence in all public places, one sees little signs of war.

Among the Reconcentrados.

"Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench) a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside, and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trocha. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large sentry box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each.

"The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards, and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children.

"Every railroad station is within one of these trochas, and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight car, loopholed for musketry, and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually, and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent block houses inclosed by a trocha and with a guard along the railroad track. With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings. I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio Province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces, and to Sagua La Grande on the north shore and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas.

"There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns.

Everybody and Everything Guarded.

"In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications. To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the 'pacified' condition of the four western provinces.

"West of Havana is mainly the rich tobacco country; east, so far as I went, a sugar region. Nearly all the sugar mills are destroyed between Havana and Sagua. Two or three were standing in the vicinity of Sagua and in part running, surrounded, as are the villages, by trochas and 'forts,' or palisades of the royal palm, and fully guarded. Toward and near Cienfuegos there were more mills running, but all with the same protection. It is said that the owners of these mills near Cienfuegos have been able to obtain special favors of the Spanish Government in the way of a large force of soldiers, but that they also, as well as all the railroads, pay taxes to the Cubans for immunity. I had no means of verifying this. It is the common talk among those who have better means of knowledge.

"All the country people in the four western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified town when Weyler's order was made, were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. They were the peasantry, many of them farmers, some land owners, others renting lands, and owning more or less stock; others working on estates and cultivating small patches, and even a small patch in that fruitful clime will support a family.

"It is but fair to say that the normal condition of these people was very different from that prevailing in this country. Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high measured by our own. But, according to their standards and requirements, their conditions of life were satisfactory. They lived mostly in cabins made of palm or in wooden houses.

Penned Up by Weyler.

"Some of them had houses of stone, the blackened walls of which are all that remain to show that the country was ever inhabited. The first clause of Weyler's order reads as follows:

"'I order and command:

"'First—All the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such.'

"The other three sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority, direct the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the publication of the proclamation to the head town of the municipal districts, and state that if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of it will serve as a 'recommendation.'

"Many doubtless did not learn of this order. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas.

Left to Starve and Die.

"When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground, and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing, except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

"With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved!

"A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

"Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our Consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food.

"These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents, but these country people, the reconcentrados, have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than words.

Horrors Beyond Description.

"Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my vocabulary to portray it. I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn; that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated imagination.

"Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet published by The Christian Herald, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse, many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food.

"My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our Consuls, of City Alcaldes, (Mayors,) of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish-born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated.

"What I saw I cannot tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital in Havana has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I cannot say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do more. He visited it after Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient assistants, had renovated it and put in cots. I saw it when four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags, and such rags, and sick children, naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

Miss Barton and Her Work.

"Miss Barton needs no indorsement from me. I had known and esteemed her for many years, but had not [illegible] her capability and devotion to her work. I especially looked into her business methods, fearing there would be the greatest danger of mistake; that there might be want of system and waste and extravagance, but found she could teach me on these points. I visited the warehouse where the supplies are received and distributed; saw the methods of checking; visited the hospitals established or organized and supplied by her; saw the food distributions in several cities and towns, and everything seems to me to be conducted in the best manner possible.

"The ample warehouse in Havana, owned by a Cuban firm, is given, with a gang of laborers, free of charge to unload and reship supplies. The Children's Hospital in Havana, a very large, fine, private residence, is hired at the cost of less than $100 per month, not a fifth of what it would command in this city. It is under the admirable management of Mrs. Dr. Lessar of New York, a German lady and trained nurse. I saw the rapid improvement of the first children taken there.

"All Miss Barton's assistants are excellently fitted for their duties. In short, I saw nothing to criticise, but everything to commend. The American people may be assured that their bounty will reach the sufferers with the least possible cost, and in the best manner in every respect.

"And if our people could see a small fraction of the need they would pour more 'freely from their liberal store' than ever before for any cause.

No Help Till Peace Shall Come.

"When will the need for this help end? Not until peace comes and the reconcentrados can go back to their country, rebuild their homes, reclaim their tillage plots, which quickly run up to brush in that wonderful soil and clime, and until they can be free from danger of molestation in so doing. Until then the American people must in the main care for them. It is true that the alcaldes, other local authorities and relief committees are now trying to do something, and desire, I believe, to do the best they can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity, and the work is one to which they are not accustomed.

"Gen. Blanco's order of Nov. 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centres of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage.

"In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn Gen. Blanco's motives, and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of the reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it.

"I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing richness. I have never seen one to compare with it. In this point I agree with Columbus, and believe every one between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is, indeed, a land 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'

A Glance at the Races.

"I had but little time to study the race question and have read nothing on it, so can only give hasty impressions. It is said that there are nearly 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba out of a total population of 1,600,000. They live principally in the towns and cities. The small shopkeepers in the towns and their clerks are mostly Spaniards. Much of the larger business, too, and of the property in the cities, and in a less degree in the country, is in their hands. They have an eye to thrift, and as everything possible in the way of trade and legalized monopolies, in which the country abounds, is given to them by the Government, many of them acquire property. I did not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress the insurrection.

"There are, or were before the war, about 1,000,000 Cubans on the island, 200,000 Spaniards, (which means those born in Spain,) and less than 500,000 negroes and mixed blood. The Cuban whites are of pure Spanish blood, and, like the Spaniards, usually dark in complexion, but oftener lighter or blonder, so far as I noticed, than the Spaniards. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and is not now over 25 per cent. of the total. In fact, the number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time.

"The Cuban farmer and laborer is by nature peaceable, kind, gay, hospitable, lighthearted, and improvident. There is a proverb among the Cubans that 'Spanish bulls cannot be bred in Cuba'; that is, that the Cubans, though they are of Spanish blood, are less excitable and of a quieter temperament. Many Cubans whom I met spoke in strong terms against bullfights; that it was a brutal institution introduced and mainly patronized by the Spaniards.

"One thing that was new to me was to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect. And the reason of it is easy to see. They have been educated in England, France, or this country, while the Spaniard has such education as his own country furnished.

"The colored people seem to be by nature quite the equal mentally and physically of the race in this country. Certainly physically they are by far the larger and stronger race on the island. There is little or no race prejudice, and this has doubtless been greatly to their advantage. Eighty-five years ago there were one-half as many free negroes as slaves, and this proportion was slowly increasing until emancipation.

Spanish Forces Ill-Managed.

"It is said that there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick, or are in the hospitals, and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair estimate of their average weight.

"They are quiet and obedient, and, if well drilled and led, I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men. Much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well, and be one in whom they have confidence, and this applies to both sides alike. As I saw no drills or regular formation, I inquired about them of many persons, and was informed that they had never seen a drill.

"I saw perhaps 10,000 Spanish troops, but not a piece of artillery, or a tent. They live in barracks in the towns, and are seldom out for more than a day, returning to town at night.

"They have little or no equipment of supply train, or for a field campaign such as we have. Their cavalry horses are scrubby little native ponies, weighing not over 800 pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most part in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of Don Quixote and his squire. Some of the officers, however, have good horses, mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous fighting arm.

"The tactics of the Spanish, as described to me by an eye witness and participant in some of their battles, is for the infantry when threatened by insurgent cavalry to form a hollow square and fire away ad libitum and without ceasing until time to march back to town. It does not seem to have entered the minds of either side that a good infantry force can take care of itself and repulse everywhere an equal number of cavalry, and there are everywhere positions where cavalry would be at a disadvantage.

Condition of the Insurgents.

"Having called on Gov. and Capt. Gen. Blanco, and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez's camp, and was told that if I would write him, an answer would be returned safely within ten days at most. I saw several who had visited the insurgent camps, and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information received as to the insurgent force. His statements were moderate, and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable. He claimed that the Cubans had about 30,000 now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces and Eastern Santa Clara, and this statement was corroborated from other good sources.

"They have a force all the time in Havana Province itself, organized as four small brigades, and operating in small bands. Ruiz was taken, tried, and shot within about a mile and a half of the railroad and about fifteen miles out of Havana on the road to Matanzas, a road more traveled than any other which I went over. Arranguren was killed about three miles the other side of the road, and about the same distance—fifteen or twenty miles—from Havana.

"The insurgents are well armed, but very poorly supplied with ammunition. They are not allowed to carry many cartridges, sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry especially are poorly clad. Two small squads of prisoners which I saw, however, one of half a dozen in the streets of Havana and one of three on the cars, were better clothed than the Spanish soldiers.

"Each of these prisoners, though surrounded by guards, was bound by the arm and wrists by cords, and they were all tied together by a cord running along the line, a specimen of the amenities of their warfare.

"About one-third of the Cuban Army are colored, mostly in the infantry, as the cavalry furnished their own horses. This field officer, an American from a Southern State, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of these colored soldiers, saying that they were as good fighters as and had more endurance than the whites, could keep up with the cavalry on a long march and come in fresh at night.

The Political Situation.

"The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish Army and the Spanish citizens on the other.

"I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are so far too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. Gen. Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance for autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish Army, and the success of Spanish arms would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish Army and people believe.

"There is no doubt that Gen. Blanco is acting in entire good faith, that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy, as Campos did at the close of the ten-year war. He has, of course, a few personal followers; but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late.

"I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta in this country or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the Junta which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge, except that I knew some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business men who had no sides and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at heir frankness."

Too Late for Autonomy.

"I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the Cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua—bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish born, but Cuban bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that.

"Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterised Weyler's order in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for 'ins.'

"I have endeavored to state in no intemperate mood what I saw and heard, and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler, nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge.

"But whether our action ought not to be influenced by any one or all these things, and, if so, how far, is another question.

"I am not in favor of annexation—not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not a wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without a strong guiding American element.

No Danger in Free Cuba.

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peacable temperament of the people, whites and blacks; the wonderful prosperity that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

"But it is not my purpose at this time nor do I consider it my province to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

Throughout the delivery of the address there was not an interruption. With the closest attention every person within hearing listened to the statement. At its conclusion Senators here and there about the chamber turned one to another with such unusual remarks on the Senate floor as "A remarkable statement!" "A simple, straightforward statement of a horrible condition of affairs!" "A most effective and convincing statement!" "A temperate and timely utterance!" and similar comments.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

This Glove embodying the highest Art in Glove Making, will be placed on sale Monday, March 21st.

Messrs. Trefousse & Co., Chaumont, France, recognized as the largest buyers of Real Kid Skins and the most expert manufacturers of Fine Gloves in the world, are making this glove for the undersigned only.

The Marvex will appeal at once to all who appreciate a superior and perfectly shaped glove.

B. Altman & Co.

Nineteenth St. and Sixth Ave.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SIGMA CHI MEN EXPELLED.

Immorality Charged Against Northwestern University Students.

CHICAGO, March 17.—On the charge of immorality, which the Faculty claims has been thoroughly substantiated, Chester C. S. Sloan of Rockford, Ill., and Floyd H. Condit of Beardstown, Ill., were heard before the Faculty Board of the Northwestern University and then permanently expelled from their classes. Both were originally members of the Sigma Chi.

Other expulsions are likely to follow on the strength of information which has been volunteered by Sloan and Condit. The Faculty has received what is said to be conclusive evidence that the alleged immorality claimed to have been carried on at the Sigma Chi fraternity house was not limited to the two men who have already received President Rogers's edict, and that gambling and drinking have been among the amusements indulged in by the fraternity members.

The Faculty yesterday called the entire active chapter of Sigma Chi to an accounting, and the investigation, President Rogers says, is not yet completed. The evidence was such that President Rogers determined to prohibit all connection between fraternity houses and the university.

Tires, $3.50 pr., warranted. Best tire made, year's warranty. N. Mineralized Rubber Co., 18 Cliff St.—Adv.

CUBANS AND INDEPENDENCE

Delegate Palma Officially Announces They Will Accept Nothing But Freedom.

WOULD PREFER EXTERMINATION

He Cannot Believe This Country Would Aid Spain in Forcing Autonomy—Appeals to the Generosity of Americans.

The following letter, written by Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate of the Cubans in the United States, was given out yesterday at the Junta:

To the American People:

The frequency with which there have lately appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals that Cuba would accept or could be forced to accept autonomy, or anything short of independence, has impelled me to make a definite and final statement on this subject.

From the first our motto has been, "Independence or Death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carry out our programme, as we will not accept, we will not even discuss, the proposals of autonomy.

After three years of the most sanguinary, barbarous, and uncivilized warfare of modern times carried on by Spain, we are stronger than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideals and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone.

I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own Declaration of Independence, nor can I believe that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal of republican government for the monarchical, even in its most liberal form.

There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy except by force of arms. We have fought three years not against Spain alone, but against the whole world. Not a helping hand was extended to us, no country gave us equal rights with Spain. The right to arm our people by the purchase of weapons in this country and transporting them to Cuba is admitted, but although engaged in lawful traffic we had to run the blockade to get from these shores and again run the gantlet into Cuba. Our ships and cargoes were seized, subjected to delay, but invariably restored by the slow and costly process of the law. Nevertheless we never faltered. We always appreciated the fact that the sympathy of the American people was with us.

Spain has proved impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the aid of the United States to compel us to accept. I cannot believe that the American Government would ever lend itself to the most treacherous and blood-stained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove to be the case, however, I declare, in the name of the Cuban people in arms, that force alone can compel our submission. We who have seen hundreds of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation, by a cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us.

If, unfortunately, this incredible proposal be carried into effect, and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In such case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our aspirations, and Cuba will yet be free. Nor will we ever agree to a truce until our independence is established. We will continue to fight as did the Americans under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, even after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

The Cubans cannot be convinced that the United States will ever try to force us to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, the sympathy, and the patriotism of the American people, to the end that they may understand the justice and firmness of our demand for complete independence.

THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

New York, March 17, 1898.

NO VESSEL TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Naval Officials Unable to Forward the Provisions at Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The naval officials are in a quandary at the receipt of additional quantities of provisions at Key West destined for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados in Cuba, as the department has not just now available any suitable vessel for the delivery of supplies, and it may become necessary to charter a merchant vessel.

A representative of The Kansas City Star called at the State Department to-day and notified Judge Day that he had collected a very large quantity of supplies which he desired transported, in accordance with the promise held out in the President's proclamation, to Cuba. Without doubt, some method will be found to forward these supplies speedily.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

A New Prescription for Malaria Much Preferred to Quinine.

HAVANA, March 17.—Dr. Lasser, before the Academy of Medicine and at various hospitals, has illustrated the usefulness of sulphur, camphor, and capsicum, of 1 gram, 1 decigram, and 2 centigrams, respectively, for malaria, which prevails here in severe form. The treatment has proved very effective, and has been accepted in various hospitals here. It is much preferred to quinine, and large quantities have been ordered by Relief Commissioner Klopsch.

Miss Clara Barton and Dr. Lasser visited Capt. Gen. Blanco at 10 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Arolas has called the Colonels and Chiefs of Volunteers together and has ordered them to drill and otherwise train their men in military exercises.

BUYING UP DISTILLERIES.

J. B. Greenhut's Plan to Unite the Ten Independent Concerns.

CHICAGO, March 17.—It developed to-day that J. B. Greenhut has been quietly procuring contracts for the purchase of all of the spirit distilleries of the country not owned by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. There are ten independent spirits distilleries. These plants control about 40 per cent. of the entire output of the country, the other 60 per cent. being controlled by Mr. Rice's company. No trade agreement has existed, and there has been war to the knife.

Mr. Greenhut has been pursuing the plan of getting all of the outside distilleries into one company, whereby the whole trade of the United States would be controlled by that organisation, the American Spirits Company. He is said to have secured already five of the plants. It is rumored that the capital of the new company will be about $15,000,000.

Friends of Ireland Banquet.

The Friends of Ireland, to the number of 150, met last night in the banqueting hall of Rogers's restaurant, 6 Park Place, at which John J. Delaney presided. Gen. James R. O'Beirne responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Other speeches were made by James W. Covert, Richard J. Hutchinson, and John E. Fitzgerald of Boston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STOTTSVILLE, Quebec, March 17.—St. Valentine's Roman Catholic Church was struck by lightning last night and was burned. Loss, $90,000.

PALMER, Mass., March 17.—The Central Electric Works were destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $25,000. Superintendent E. H. Rollins and Electrician W. E. Shea were badly burned about the hands and face.

TO DIVIDE SICARD'S FLEET

Strong Force to be Gathered at Hampton Roads and the Monitors Going to Key West.

A REGARD TO SUDDEN ATTACK

The Battleships Massachusetts and Texas Coming North, and Other Vessels, Including the New York, May Follow.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—An order was issued to-day for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads. The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their type. Two of them, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. It is said that in ordering this movement the Navy Department is not animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish Minister as to the mischief caused by the gathering of so large a naval force as Admiral Sicard's fleet in the vicinity of Cuba. On the contrary, it is stated that the formation of the new squadron was brought about by purely strategic considerations. It appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads that this strategy is of the defensive nature. The new squadron cannot be called a "flying squadron," because the association of heavy battleships with fleet cruisers like the Brooklyn, Columbia, and Minneapolis reduces the available speed of the whole to the speed of the slowest vessel, and the squadron could not do much "flying" in the naval sense.

The indications rather are that when reinforced by some smaller cruisers, the squadron will constitute a naval defense. For the past two months influences have been at work in the Navy Department to bring about this change, and as a policy board headed by Capt. Crowninshield has been in frequent session of late at the department, it is believed that it has indorsed the plan at last. Although the other ships to be added to the squadron have not yet been definitely selected, it is surmised that they will include some of the other battleships at Key West and the armored cruiser New York, in which case Admiral Sicard, it is believed, will command the new force. In place of the cruiser New York the people of Key West will look upon the grim outlines of the big monitor Puritan, supposedly the most powerful ship in smooth water in the whole world. She will have to assist her on guard the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh and the monitor Amphitrite. The Puritan is now at Norfolk, almost ready for sea; the Miantonomoh is at League Island, quite ready, and so is the Amphitrite, at Port Royal, S. C. So the order will in the end result in the gathering of the pick of the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads.

The point is said to be the best strategically on the Atlantic Coast. It is almost centrally located, and the ships from that point can reach any portion of the coast in short order, which is regarded as desirable, since no one can tell just where a flotilla of torpedo destroyers or a fast cruiser may turn up with hostile intent to attack a town. Besides, the second best navy yard in the country is there to fall back upon for repairs to the ships, plenty of the best coal is at Newport News, there is easy water to navigate, and finally the forts at Hampton Roads may serve as a base of operations in case of need for protection. These are the considerations which animated the Navy Department in making this new order. It is announced that the commander of the new squadron has not yet been selected, and, pending that selection or the arrival in port of Admiral Sicard, it is expected that Capt. Higginson, the commander of the battleship Massachusetts and the senior officer, will hold the command of the squadron.

Remaining at Key West after the departure of the Massachusetts and the Texas, Admiral Sicard will still have a fleet of his own in numbers, when the spectacle will be presented of a fleet and a squadron on one station, something not seen since the civil war. The monitors which it is designed to send to Key West are said to be well fitted for the service. Owing to their light draught of from 15 to 16 feet, they will be able to navigate safely the shallow waters of the Florida coast, and will not be obliged, like the Iowa, to lie six miles out at sea from Key West to secure enough water.

The gunboat Helena reported to the department that she had sailed to-day from Funchal, Madeira, for Key West to join the squadron. It is now said that it has been definitely determined to bring the battleship Oregon around South America to Key West. The Navy Department has issued orders that such trial as may be made of the new torpedo boat Rodgers shall take place while the boat is under way Saturday next from Baltimore to Norfolk. She also will go southward to join the flotilla at Key West.

The Columbia and Minneapolis are still each 260 men short of their full quota, but it is expected that enough men will be secured in the course of a few days to enable the ships to be sent to Hampton Roads to execute the orders issued to-day. The naval recruiting officers in the South are meeting with success at New Orleans. Yesterday they secured forty men, who were professionally fitted for the navy.

The Spanish Minister called at the State Department at 3 o'clock, and remained with Judge Day something over an hour. Both parties to the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. At that time the naval orders taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads were not known at the State Department, so that the Minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard it later, however, and seemed to be gratified, as the gradual strengthening of the American fleet at Key West has been the source of grave apprehension by the Spanish Government.

SPAIN GETS A SHIP FROM ITALY.

Italian Cabinet to Consider the Sale of Three Others.

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Rome to-day says the Italian Government has sold the armored cruiser Varese to Spain.

The Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin, has informed the Spanish Ambassador to Italy, Count de Bonemar, that his request that Italy will sell three warships to Spain will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting.

The Italian armored cruiser Varese, which is reported to have been sold to the Spanish Government is not yet completed. She is one of the new ships ordered by Italy to take the place of those sold to the Argentine and Spanish Governments some time ago.

The Varese is a protected cruiser of the first class, and is 328 feet over all, with a beam of 59 feet 8 inches. Her maximum draught is 24 feet.

Two triple expansion engines, developing an indicated horse power of 6,500 each, drive twin propellers at a rate to give the vessel a speed of more than 20 knots an hour.

An armored belt of Harveyized steel, six inches in thickness, protects the sides of the ship. The gun mounts are protected by armor plate of Harveyized steel six inches thick. Besides this the vessel is fitted with a protective deck about two inches in thickness.

The vessel carries two 10-inch guns placed on the forward and aft decks and having a range of fire of about 150 degrees. These with ten 6-inch guns distributed on either side of the ship on the main deck, and [illegible] the secondary battery [illegible] of six 4.7-inch [illegible], ten 1.4-inch rapid-fire guns, and two Maxim guns.

The normal coal carrying capacity is 1,000 tons. The vessel is equipped with all modern engines of war, and is considered one of the finest ships of her class afloat.

"Seven days of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline. House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work. Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three. Try Pearline and see for yourself the saving in time and work and rubbing. 588

Millions Use Pearline

WARSHIP BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer of Thirty Knots Speed Secured for the United States.

LONDON, March 17.—According to a special dispatch from Sunderland, the United States Government has purchased a torpedo boat destroyer from a shipbuilder of that place named Doxford. It is further said that the boat is to have a speed of thirty knots per hour. Men are reported to be working on her day and night in order to complete the boat.

ATHENS, March 17.—Investigation shows there is no truth in the report in circulation saying that the United States has purchased some of the Greek warships.

ACCEPTING THE AMAZONAS.

American Crew from the San Francisco Going on Board To-day.

LONDON, March 17.—The warship Amazonas, built for Brazil, but purchased by the United States, will be formally transferred to the United States Government to-morrow at Gravesend. Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, will take possession of the vessel on behalf of the Government, and will receive the ship from her Brazilian commander. A crew from the San Francisco will then be marched on board, the Brazilian flag will be hauled down and the Brazilians landed.

The executive officer of the San Francisco will probably take command of the Amazonas, and she will sail for the United States as speedily as possible. It is supposed she is going to the nearest American station where her crew can be reinforced. The Amazonas has just been provisioned and coaled for her trip to Brazil. The United States Government has purchased all her supplies.

GRAVESEND, England, March 17.—Part of the officers and crew of the Amazonas, the vessel built for Brazil, but sold to the United States, left her this afternoon. Her American crew will take charge of her to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

DEAL, England, March 17.—The United States cruiser San Francisco has passed this place on her way to the River Thames.

GUNS BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Navy Department Pays for the Brazilian Cruiser Amazonas.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The first disbursement under the recent act of Congress appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense has been made by the Treasury Department on an executive order for £30,000, or $145,995, to be cabled to London to the credit of Sir William Armstrong, in part payment for twelve rapid-fire guns, including mounts and ammunition. The purchase price, including mounts, &c., is $21,000 for each gun, or $252,000 for the twelve.

In addition to this payment the Treasury Department to-morrow will cable Rothschilds at London $1,689,621 in full payment for the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas and in part payment for the Abrouall. The twelve rapid-fire guns are for the use of the War Department.

J. and W. Seligman & Co., who represent Seligman Brothers, the fiscal agents in London of the United States Navy Department, received the amount of this draft at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It represented at the current rate of exchange £30,000, which amount was placed by cable to the credit of the Navy Department in London.

NAMES FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

New Orleans and Albany Well Backed for the Honors.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Nearly every town in the country large enough in its own estimation to justify such a claim has applied to Secretary Long to christen one of the newly acquired Brazilian cruisers in its honor. A telegram from the New Orleans newspapers was effectual in bringing the entire New Orleans delegation to the Navy Department soon after the opening of the doors for the day's work.

Albany, N. Y., is also a formidable candidate for the honor of acting as sponsor to the Amazonas, and Senator Platt called upon Secretary Long a little before noon to urge that the boat be called Albany, adding in support of the application that Albany was the natal place of Capt. Sigsbee.

THE O'HIGGINS NOT FOR SALE.

Chile Will Not Part with the Ship Until Her Own Troubles Are Over.

LONDON, March 18.—The Santiago correspondent of The Times says:

"The Chilean Government authorizes me to deny the rumors of the sale of the cruiser O'Higgins. No offer for any Chilean ship will be entertained by the Government until pending international questions are definitely arranged.

Twelve New Torpedo Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has disposed of the question of increase in the vessels of the navy, unless there is some change of disposition among the members. The committee, by unanimous vote, adopted the motion of Representative Foss of Illinois to authorize the construction of six new torpedo boats and six new torpedo boat destroyers, and the provision for this has been incorporated in the Naval bill. It has not been decided what appropriation will be made for this purpose. It is said to be likely that the torpedo boats will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, though it is possible the sum given may exceed that.

A member of the committee stated that the torpedo boat destroyers may cost between $200,000 and $250,000 each.

Commander Brownson's Lips Sealed.

LONDON, March 17.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, the agent of the United States Navy Department, who arrived here yesterday from New York, has been besieged by ship men and reporters. He says the reports of the objects of his mission are incorrect, and that his errand is one which he cannot speak about.

COLLEGE OFFICERS ON TAXATION

Pleas for Exemption Before a Bay State Legislative Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—A number of well-known college officers were present today at the hearing before the legislative committee on taxation, which had before it the proposed act "to exempt from taxation certain real estate belonging to literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions."

Among the representatives from the colleges were President Eliot of Harvard and President Capen of Tufts. Williams, Amherst, and Wellesley also were represented.

President Eliot declared Harvard's interests were identical with those of the smallest academy. Our free government, he said, depended for its existence on the free, open, and liberal working for the benefit of all classes of institutions of higher education and of science.

"I ask," said Mr. Eliot, "that the policy of the State shall be made clear and definite, so that it cannot be changed."

SPECULATED WITH CITY FUNDS.

City Auditor John S. Fear of Burlington, Iowa, Short $2,900.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 17.—When City Treasurer Mason reached his office this morning he found a letter from City Auditor John S. Fear, informing him he had resigned his office and would leave for Chicago. With the letter was the resignation addressed to the Mayor and a statement of the accounts of the City Auditor's office and the Treasury, showing a shortage of $2,900.

In the letter Fear acknowledges that he had done wrong, but said that he intended to pay back every cent when he could earn it. Fear had speculated with the city funds, and, finding that he could not retain the office long enough to reimburse the city, he decided to flee.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm* Andreas Saxlehner.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:07	Sun sets	6:10	Moon rises	4:09

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:07	Gov. Isl'd	4:37	H. Gate	6:26
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:41	Gov. Isl'd	5:22	H. Gate	7:11

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 18.		
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 19.		
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	....	....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	....	....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Peeress, Newcastle	....	....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London	....	....
TUESDAY, MARCH 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	....	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 18.

Alamo, Galveston, March 12.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 3.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 12.
Nordkyn, Galveston, March 12.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Finance, Colon, March 12.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 15.
Ohio, Hull, March 6.
Strabo, St. Lucia, March 11.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 18.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 15.
Hercynia, Havre, March 7.
La Navarre, Havre, March 12.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 10.
Concho, Havana, March 17.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Helios, Hamburg, March 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Alene, Port Limon, March 16.
Bovic, Liverpool March 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 16.
Mobile, London, March 16.
Southery, Hamburg March 8.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Alps, Jamaica, March 17.
British Queen, Antwerp, March 8.
Fulda, Gibraltar, March 14.
Nueces, Galveston, March 16.
Pisa, Hamburg, March 9.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.
Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 12.

Arrived—Thursday, March 17.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:30 A. M. 18th.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Santos, &c., Feb. 19, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Itzen, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) McAdam, Glasgow March 5 and Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol March 2 and Swansea 4th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark C. Knudsen, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Port Natal Jan. 20, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 17, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, clear, and very hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Isleworth, (Br.,) for Pensacola.
SS Corean, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Weimar, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Venezuela, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sol, for New Orleans.
SS Alnwick, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah
SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Jan. 15 in lat. 28 south, lon. 29 west.

Ship Baring Brothers, Smalley, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken Jan. 23 in lat. 31 south, lon. 27 west.

Ship Tam o'Shanter, Balard, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Jan. 23 in lat. 31 south, lon. 27 west.

Ship Dirigo, Goodwin, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Feb. 4 in lat. 1, lon. 30.

Ship Camelia, (Ger.,) Fortmann, from Dublin for New York, was spoken Feb. 20 in lat. 21, lon. 38.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The Red Star Line SS Belgenland, Capt. Thompson, arr. here this morning from Philadelphia, and reported that on March 11, in lat. 45, lon. 41, she passed the SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, which sld. from Dunkirk March 2 for New York, stopped with her engines disabled. The Myrtledene reported that she was repairing and did not require assistance.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 17.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:45 A. M. March 18.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from Hamburg for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York March 15.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bisecich, sld. from Messina for New York March 11.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Capt. Corner, (from Genoa, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York March 12.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farington, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 4:16 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. from Rotterdam for New York to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin March 14.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York, arr. at Antwerp March 15.

SS Wickham, (Br.,) Capt. Gleghorn, from New York, arr. at Moss, March 15.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from Genoa for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Morgan City, Capt. Leech, from New York for Everett and Seattle, arr. at Valparaiso March 15.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at [illegible] to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, sld. from Genoa for New York via Naples and Gibraltar.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, from New York for East London, arr. at Algoa Bay to-day.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, from New York for Port Natal, &c., arr. at Cape Town yesterday.

C. O'D. Iselin Offers the Helvetia to the Government Free and Without Conditions.

THE MAYFLOWER AT THE YARD

Richard Stevens's Aileen Available—Negotiation for C. R. Flint's Yacht Nearly Completed—Work of the Inspection Board.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers met yesterday at 9:30 o'clock in the Army Building. All the members of the board were present, Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieut. Sargent having returned from their inspection of vessels in Boston and Assistant Naval Constructor Fawresey from a similar errand at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A member of the board stated that the Government had indicated that the vessels most needed now were those that would constitute a flotilla of torpedo boats and dispatch vessels in case of hostilities, and that this class of vessel would receive the entire attention of the board during the next week. After that the inspection of the larger vessels, including the regular line steamers, will be resumed.

The board was fairly besieged throughout the day by delegations of owners of tugboats and river craft. At least a score of tugboat and small yacht owners called at the Army Building. Their representations were all recorded, and such craft as may be of service to the Government in case of war will be inspected in their turn.

After luncheon the full board held a session and several telegrams were sent to Washington. Shortly before 3 o'clock Chief Engineer Dixon, Lieut. Sargent, and Assistant Naval Constructor Tawresey left the Army Building and boarded the tug Daniel S. Lamont. Their purpose was to make a trip to the various docks and to the Erie Basin and inspect a number of vessels. The names of the vessels it was proposed to inspect were kept secret.

A member of the board admitted that negotiations between the Navy Department and Charles R. Flint for the purchase of the fast yacht now under construction for Mr. Flint, were about completed. While none of the frames or keel plates have been laid, much of the preparatory work in the vessel's construction has been done, and the yacht could be put together and made ready for service in from thirty days to six weeks. This boat, which was designed purely as a pleasure craft, will, when completed, be one of the fastest vessels in the world. She is designed to accomplish a speed of more than thirty-seven knots. The only vessel ever constructed equaling this speed is the famous Turbinia, the English flyer, which is constructed on a special principle.

The negotiations between Mr. Flint and the Navy Department have been pending for some time. The plans for the hull construction of the vessel are in the hands of a prominent ship builder at Nyack on the Hudson, who received them last Summer. The interior mechanical fittings of the vessel have already been completed by the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania. Her machinery is extraordinary for a vessel of her class. She will be propelled by two screws driven by quadruple expansion engines. The crank shaft and all the engine room fittings will be of nickel steel with a tensile strength of 95,240 pounds, and with an elastic limit of 56,000 pounds.

The vessel will be 120 feet long, with a beam of 12½ feet and a draught of 4 feet. The frames of the boat will be of steel, with an outside sheathing of mahogany, backed up with white pine. The armament of the boat will consist of three 8-inch torpedo outfits, placed in the bow, stern, and amidships. They will have a range of fire of about 150 degrees. All will be mounted on the deck. Besides these the vessel will be fitted with two 3-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns distributed about the deck, to be used to repel the attacks of vessels of her class.

Columbus O'D. Iselin called on the board yesterday and made a formal offer of his steam yacht Helvetia for the service of the Government. Mr. Iselin, it is said, made no conditions to accompany the offer of his vessel, simply stating that she was lying off New Rochelle and that Uncle Sam, if he needed her, could go up there and take her. The board will inspect the vessel during the week. The Helvetia would make a most important addition to the contemplated fleet to ply about the coast in case of war. She is a composite screw vessel of [illegible] tons gross. She is 92 feet long, with 9 feet 6 inches beam and a draught of 5 feet [illegible] inches. She can be fitted with a formidable battery of six, three, and one pounder Hotchkiss guns, and would be of great service to the Government in time of war, either as a torpedo boat or as a dispatch vessel.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken was another visitor to the board yesterday. He offered the crack steam yacht Aileen for service in the Government fleet in case of war with Spain. The Aileen is one of the best available steam yachts. She has a length over all of 135 feet, a beam of 20 feet, is 17 feet in depth, and has a draught of 8.9 feet. She was launched in 1896, and is well adapted for conversion into a first-class torpedo boat. The Government may purchase her outright.

The big steam yacht Mayflower, which has been purchased by the Navy Department, was towed to the navy yard from John N. Robins's docks late yesterday afternoon. The installation of her armament will begin to-day, and it is expected will be completed within a few days.

The board yesterday inspected and approved the tug De Witt C. Ivins of the Moran Towing Company. It is expected that the Government will acquire her within the next few days.

The Red D Line steamer Venezuela, which had been inspected by the board, sailed yesterday on her regular trip for the West Indian and South and Central American ports.

THE HOLLAND TRIED AGAIN.

It Floats and Dives Successfully in Staten Island Sound.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 17.—There was another successful trial of the submarine boat Holland in Staten Island Sound this afternoon. The vessel left the Raritan dry dock at 2:45 o'clock, and proceeded up the sound to Seawaren. The tug Sallie P. Linderman, having on board a party of officials of the Holland Company, accompanied the submarine boat.

The Holland was submerged, and apparently worked to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Holland, who was in charge of her. The vessel was only sent at the rate of about eight miles an hour, in order to allow the tug to keep up with her. While the hull was under water all the time, the turret, in which stands the man who steers, and which is about eighteen inches above the deck, remained above the surface, except, for a minute or so, when the vessel disappeared entirely, and came up again a short distance away.

The Holland remained out until about 4:10 o'clock, and then returned to her dock here. The trip, Mr. Holland said, was satisfactory. It is believed that before the Holland is taken out into the New York Bay for a public trial another change will be made in her ballast.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

Representative Wheeler Introduces a Joint Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the House to-day the following joint resolution:

Resolved, that a joint committee, consisting of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, and five members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, be created to report without delay to the two Houses an address to the Government of Spain, declaring in firm and diplomatic language that Americans and American interests in Cuba must be protected, and that the atrocities now being perpetrated in that island must cease.

Resolved, that the Executive be requested to immediately transmit this address to the Government of Spain by such methods as he may deem most advisable, together with a letter of indorsement and approval of this action on the part of Congress.

Projectiles for Dynamite Guns.

QUINCY, Mass., March 17.—The Bay State Aluminum Company of this city received orders from the Government to-day for a large quantity of aluminum projectiles to be used in the dynamite guns recently bought by the Government. The officers of the company decline to state the amount of the order, but say it is a very large one.

Number of Men Organized Is 114,362 and of Unorganized 10,301,339 in the Whole Union.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In view of the possibility of a conflict with Spain considerable interest centres just now in the strength of the militia force of the United States, which would be liable to be called upon in case of necessity. The aggregate strength of the force in each State is yearly reported to the Adjutant General of the army, who in turn transmits it to Congress for the information of that body.

An annual appropriation is made by Congress for the support and maintenance of the militia, and is allotted among the States according to the numerical strength of the militia of each. The latest report to Congress on the militia strength was made by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and was based on returns received at the Adjutant General's office for 1897. This statement shows that the total organized strength of the militia of the United States is 114,362 men, while the number of men available for military duty (unorganized,) of which a report was made at the time that the statement of the militia was sent in was 10,301,339. The organized and unorganized strength of each State and Territory is as follows:

State.	Organized.	Unorganized, But Available for Military Duty.
Alabama	2,488	165,000
Arkansas	2,020	250,000
California	3,909	214,029
Colorado	1,056	85,000
Connecticut	2,739	108,646
Delaware	458	28,080
Florida	1,134	70,000
Georgia	4,450	264,021
Idaho	508	20,000
Illinois	6,260	750,000
Indiana	2,875	500,000
Iowa	2,470	294,874
Kansas	1,465	100,000
Kentucky	1,371	361,137
Louisiana	2,695	125,000
Maine	1,345	106,042
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,164	433,975
Michigan	2,898	260,000
Minnesota	1,894	175,000
Mississippi	1,795	233,480
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	632	31,381
Nebraska	1,158	101,026
Nevada	368	6,200
New Hampshire	1,305	34,000
New Jersey	4,297	385,273
New York	13,894	800,000
North Carolina	1,537	245,000
North Dakota	467	19,937
Ohio	6,004	650,000
Oregon	1,428	59,522
Pennsylvania	8,521	878,384
Rhode Island	1,315	85,000
South Carolina	3,127	177,000
South Dakota	696	55,000
Tennessee	1,696	180,000
Texas	3,023	300,000
Utah	580	35,000
Vermont	748	44,164
Virginia	2,739	364,227
Washington	737	87,879
West Virginia	965	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	372,152
Wyoming	356	8,000
Arizona	589	20,000
New Mexico	652	35,000
Oklahoma	547	50,000
District of Columbia	1,271	14,000

A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows: Generals, 59; officers on the general staff, 916; regimental, field and staff, 2,420; company officers, 5,802; non-commissioned officers, 20,455; musicians, 4,644; privates, 80,067.

MORE TROOPS AT FORT HANCOCK.

The Magazines of the Fortifications About the City Are Filled.

Another detachment of men reported for duty at Fort Hancock yesterday. Work on the barracks buildings, in which the men will be housed is being hurried, and it is expected that most of the men now there who are camping out will move into their new quarters in about one month.

All the forts about the city are fully supplied with stores and ammunition. The magazine and shell rooms below the disappearing carriages are filled, as are many of the storage magazines at Willets Point and Fort Wadsworth. The officers attached to the forts refuse to discuss what is being done in them, and no information concerning the work is given out on Governors Island.

The batteries of Fort Slocum, which have been ordered to Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, will be taken there this morning on the Quartermaster's boat, the Gen. Meigs.

TO CARRY GUNS SOUTH.

A Big Barge to Use the Inside Route to Florida.

The War Department yesterday chartered from Michael Moran, the South Street towboatman, the barge M. Moran, with privilege of renewal. The barge, it was learned, is to be used for the transportation of guns now at the Watervliet arsenal to Dry Tortugas. The barge was yesterday inspected by army officers, at Pier 4 East River, and she started last night in tow for Troy. As soon as the prevailing freshets permit it, she will make a landing at Troy to receive her first cargo under the Government charter.

She will proceed south through the inside course, a trip for which she is especially adapted because of her light draught. She was built only last Summer at Buffalo, at a cost of $8,000, and came east by canal. She can carry 200 tons without drawing more than six feet. She is 98 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 9 feet deep.

NO MOUNTS FOR BIG GUNS.

Over a Hundred Breech-loading Rifles and Mortars All Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The War Department is not in the market as a purchaser of heavy ordnance. It has now more than 100 splendid breech-loading rifles and mortars lying on skids in the vicinity of the points selected for fortifications on the coast for which there are no suitable mounts, and as it is scarcely possible to purchase this character of ordnance with mounts complete it will not be desirable to have to resort to that means of increasing the fortifications.

TO LAY A MILITARY CABLE.

Telegraphic and Telephonic Communication Between the Forts and Governors Island.

The immediate fruit of the visit of Gen. Miles to this city, it was said yesterday, would be the early prosecution of the work of connecting all the fortifications about New York with headquarters on Governors Island by means of a submarine electric cable.

Gen. Miles did not remain over to inspect the forts at the Narrows and at Sandy Hook, according to the plans of the preceding day, but left the Waldorf at 9 o'clock in the morning and started at once for Washington. It transpired yesterday that during his trip on the General Meigs on Wednesday, during which he inspected Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, and David's Island, he gave particular consideration to the question of bringing all of the outlying fortifications into communication with headquarters. It was decided that a cable should be laid for this purpose, and special stress was laid on queries as to the best course in which to lay the cable, that it may not be liable to injury from the anchorage of vessels.

It is probable that a contract for this cable will be signed to-day, and that a cable laying vessel now in the harbor with seventy-five miles of ocean cable aboard will perform the work. The ocean cable will be used, and fifty miles of it will be required. It will extend from Davids Island in the Sound to Sandy Hook, taking in en route Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, Governors Island, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton.

Both telegraph and telephone communications will be had through it.

In laying it care will be taken not only to avoid anchorages, but it will be so carried as to give wide berth to points at which submarine mines may be planted. The work of laying the cable will take four days.

Sound Money Discussions.

Between now and next Presidential election there will be hosts of discussions of the questions of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, and rheumatism.

SPAIN'S POSITION STATED

Semi-Official Note Declares that a Demand for Indemnity Will Be Resisted.

MAINE EXPLOSION INTERNAL

So the Spanish Commission Will Report, and Different Conclusions of the American Court Will Not Be Accepted.

MADRID, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here to-day:

"The report of the Spanish Commission on the Maine is not yet known; but the statements of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it was indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are therefore deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that, should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public here will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The semi-official statement given out at Madrid advancing the Government view that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be repelled indignantly by Spain attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American court of inquiry, and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the Government policy of standing by the representative of the Spanish commission, who was due in Madrid yesterday.

While the findings of the Spanish commission are not known officially, it is a foregone conclusion that it will report that the Maine disaster was due to accident resulting in an internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Capt. Peral, the head of the commission, who declared publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be repelled is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that intervention may lead to war. The prospects of such intervention appear to be entertained seriously by Spain, and strong efforts have been made to avert it by showing that the condition of the reconcentrados does not warrant the step, and that it would threaten to end all prospects of further pacific negotiations.

Each Government has been sounding the other on its activity in searching for ships, but there has been little ground for objection on either side, as both have been in the same markets. The Administration explains its buying of ships on the ground that Spain's attitude has been so menacing as naturally to call for an augmented navy, while Spain takes the view that the activity in the United States requires suitable preparations by the Spanish Navy.

The report that Spain has protested against a filibustering expedition to Puerto Rico cannot be verified. Officials here say the expedition has not yet got away.

GEN. BLANCO OFFERS A TOAST.

He Predicts Spain's Permanent Occupation of Cuba at a Banquet—Bomb Feared at the Palace.

HAVANA, March 17.—Gen. Blanco, at the banquet last night to the officers of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, toasted "The King, the Queen Regent, the Army, and the Navy of Spain." He said: "The present generation will never see another banner than that of Spain at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. That banner, representing civilization, progress, liberty, humanity, and religion, will be eternal, like that of the first American nation." These sentiments were received with shouts of approval and cheers.

Admiral Manterola, responding on behalf of the navy, said: "In union the army and navy will always be indestructible."

It is asserted that only the correspondent here of the Madrid Imparcial and the editor of the Diario de la Marina were present at the banquet given at the palace, no other newspaper men being invited. The guests included the high officials of the Autonomist Government.

All the approaches to the palace were held by the Orden Publico Guards, who were also in force opposite the palace, and only allowed the passage of carriages containing people on their way to and from the banquet.

More care was taken than ever before, even in the time of Weyler. It was very evident that a dynamite plot or something similar was feared.

American correspondents, when seeking the censor, were ushered up stairs into the presence of that functionary between two members of the Orden Publico. One correspondent protested, saying that the uniforms of his custodians might well be discarded for petticoats.

It really seems as if now, for the first time, the probability of an open breach with the United States is being seriously considered in Spanish official circles in Cuba. Many place great faith in the published report that Emperor William and the Triple Alliance will interfere to prevent American intervention in Cuban affairs.

Despite the strong feeling, however, the city is quiet.

La Union Constitucional publishes to-day numerous interviews with leading politicians and other authorities on the situation. The trend of all is to the effect that there is no reason for war, but that Spain will defend her possession of Cuba to the last drop of blood. Some of the prominent Cubans interviewed are represented as saying that Spain can count on the support of all peaceable creoles.

La Lucha, in to-day's issue, says, editorially, that Señor Juan M. Ceballos of New York City, who recently visited President McKinley for an interview on the Cuban question, has no authority from or standing in Cuba or Spain, and asks: "Whom does Señor Ceballos represent in Cuba?"

SPANISH FOURS RECOVER.

Advances in London and Paris on News of a Coupon Payment.

LONDON, March 17.—On the Stock Exchange to-day the opening price of Spanish fours was 55 1-16, against 54⅝ at the close of the market yesterday.

PARIS, March 17.—Spanish fours when the Bourse opened to-day were quoted at 55 7-16. Yesterday the closing price was 54 5-16. Spanish fours later advanced to 55 11-16. They were affected principally by the announcement that the April coupon would be paid.

MADRID, March 17.—The quotation of Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day was 76.55, against 75.30, the closing price yesterday.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA HELD BACK.

Admiral Bermejo Orders It Not to Proceed to Havana.

MADRID, March 17.—Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has wired the commander of the torpedo flotilla at the Canaries not to proceed to Havana.

POURING FOOD INTO CUBA.

A Relief Vessel with 2,500 Tons to Make a Circuit—171,000 Persons Entitled to Succor.

HAVANA, March 17.—Relief work hereafter will be under the supervision of Dr. Guzman, a Cuban, and Dr. Egan of the Red Cross Society. In case of a disagreement between them, Consul Gen. Lee is to act as arbitrator. The schedules show 171,000 persons in the island entitled to receive relief. Special Commissioner Klopsch [illegible] rations daily, and the same will be ordered.

A special vessel from New York, with 2,500 tons of supplies, 2,000 of which are corn meal, will make a circuit of the island, delivering at various seaports selected as distributing points for the interior towns.

TAX PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Blanco Extends the Time for Non-Payment on Unproductive Estates.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo, received a dispatch to-day from Captain General Blanco as follows:

"The Council of Secretaries, under my Presidency, has resolved to prorogue in all parts of the island, up to March 31, 1899, a decree of April, 1897, relative to the suspension of proceedings against landed estates, unless the insular Legislature takes special action on the subject."

The effect of this, it is explained, is to do away with the taxes on those lands which have been devastated and have become unproductive. The rich tobacco and sugar lands through the interior have suffered greatly as a result of the war, and the Spanish authorities assert that this has been due mainly if not entirely to the use of the torch and other destructive methods adopted by the insurgents. These lands afforded the Government one of its main sources of income, but it was represented to the officials at Havana that the lands in their present condition yielded little income and should not be taxed at the usual rate. These representations came from Americans as well as Cubans, the former having considerable properties which had suffered. A provisional decree freeing the lands from taxes was about to expire, but the present order makes the decree effective for another year.

Gen. Blanco's dispatch, it is pointed out, is noteworthy in calling attention to the fact that the decree made by himself and Cabinet will stand only in the event that the insular Legislature does not take special action on the subject. This is cited at the Spanish Legation as another evidence of the completeness with which the management of Cuban affairs is to be turned over to the Cuban Legislature as soon as it convenes.

NEWS OF GEN. PANDO.

He Arrives at Ciego de Avila in the Province of Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, March 17.—Gen. Pando, concerning whose safety anxiety has been expressed in some circles, arrived this morning at Ciego de Avila, in the middle of the military trocha extending between Moron and Jucaro, in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Correspondents May Be Expelled.

HAVANA, March 17.—The question of the expulsion of several American correspondents who are very obnoxious to the authorities is again being considered, now that the court of inquiry has left Havana. Clippings from the papers they represent have been inclosed, with Spanish translations, to the palace officials, accompanied by demands for their instant deportation.

PATRIOTIC METHODIST BISHOPS.

Walden and Goodsell Address the Philadelphia Conference.

CHESTER, Penn., March 17.—To-day's session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference was notable for ringing declarations of patriotism made by Bishop Walden of Cincinnati and the outburst of applause which greeted his remarks.

Bishop Walden is on his way to Europe to take the Presidency of the Methodist Conferences there. He paid a visit to the Conference to-day, and in a brief address touched upon the troubles with Spain. He said the country was at a critical period, but he had an abiding faith in the sober judgment of the American people and in that of President McKinley. The influence of the Church, he said, should be on the side of peace, and he believed that peace would be preserved and the freedom of Cuba obtained. While, however, he deprecated war, he would venture to say that if war should come there will be as many Methodists answer the call as in days gone by.

Bishop Goodsell of Chattanooga, who presided, expressed hearty indorsement of Bishop Walden's utterances. He said no nobler sight was ever witnessed in the history of nations than the patriotic wrath that followed the disaster to the great battleship by which about 250 of our sailors were sent to their account and of a great Nation, conscious of its strength, waiting patiently to learn the truth before it strikes. He hoped for peace, if possible to maintain it, and said our cause must be declared a righteous one before we resort to the sword.

Alleged Plot to Blow Up Laredo.

LAREDO, Texas, March 17.—On several occasions since the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor anonymous letters have been addressed to Mayor Christen of this city warning him of a plot outlined by Spanish residents here and in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to blow up this city with dynamite should hostilities arise between the United States and Spain. Little heed was paid to the warnings, but another letter, containing violent threats has just been received and has caused considerable comment. The Mayor has ordered the arrest of all suspicious characters.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

Bill Proposing Sweeping Changes Prepared by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day introduced a bill reorganizing the line of the army. It is a sweeping measure, making many changes in the existing system. It makes the peace organization of each regiment of infantry now in service hereafter embrace one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, two battalions of four companies each, and two skeleton or unmanned companies, the organized companies to be constituted as now authorized by law. It is provided, however, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as abolishing the office of Chaplain in each regiment of colored troops.

Section 2 provides that in time of war the President, in his discretion, may establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment consisting of four companies, to be supplied by manning the two skeleton companies and by organizing two additional companies. The vacancies of commissioned officers in the additional companies shall be filled by promotions by seniority in the infantry arm and by appointments as now.

The bill then authorizes the President in time of war to increase the enlisted strength to not exceeding 250 total enlisted men for each infantry company, 100 total enlisted for each cavalry troop, 200 total enlisted for each battery of heavy artillery, 173 total enlisted for each battery of field artillery, and 150 total enlisted for each company of engineers. The Quartermaster, commissary, and veterinary sergeants are to have the pay and allowances of sergeants of their respective arms. The rest of the bill making provision for war emergencies follows:

Section 4. That when recruited to their full war strength, the President may add one Second Lieutenant to each troop of cavalry and company of infantry and one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant to each battery of artillery, to be filled by promotions by seniority in the respective arms of the service and by appointments as prescribed by existing law.

Section 5. That to facilitate the recruitment to their war strength of troops, batteries, and companies, the President, in his discretion, may in time of war authorize each or any regiment of the army to draw its recruits from such States or State as may be designated by him; the recruits thus obtained to be credited as a part of the quota of troops called for by the United States from any State so designated.

Sec. 6. That in time of war the President shall cause the batteries of artillery authorized by law to be organized as heavy or field artillery, as in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require.

Section 7. That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men actually serving in commands operating against an enemy shall be increased by [illegible] per cent. over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law; provided that in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duties; provided, further, that any soldier who deserts shall, besides incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all rights to pension which he might otherwise have acquired, and provided, also, that no bounty or money gratuities shall be paid by State or local authorities to a soldier as an inducement to enlist in the United States military service.

Section 8. That whenever the strength of a company of infantry, as established by the President, shall exceed 150 enlisted men, a captain or other officer commanding it shall be mounted and be entitled to the same allowance as a mounted officer of his grade.

Sect. 9. That in time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy, who shall exercise under assignment in orders issued by competent authority a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised; provided that a rate of pay exceeding that of a Brigadier General shall not be paid in any case by reason of such assignment.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

Further Consideration of the Measure in the House—$300,000 for Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Without preliminary business the House to-day went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) offered an amendment to increase the allowance for clerk hire from $11,000,000 to $11,300,000. The latter was the estimate of the Post Office Department for this item. The vote on the amendment was a tie—85 to 85—and Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, defeated it by casting his vote in the negative.

Another amendment to increase the clerk hire allowance $200,000 was offered, and in the course of the debate, members representing rural districts seemed inclined to array themselves against those from the great cities on the ground that the appropriation for clerk hire was absorbed by the big offices.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) gave notice that he should offer an amendment to allow the Postmaster, in his discretion, to use half a million of the appropriation in third and fourth class offices.

The amendment was strongly antagonized by the Appropriations Committee and it was defeated—48 to 60.

Mr. Hepburn then offered the amendment of which he had given notice, and it was adopted without division.

Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) moved to strike out the provision in the bill limiting the use of the $150,000 appropriated for rural free delivery to the payment of carriers and horse hire allowance. He said the salaries of the Inspectors who investigated and established the rural delivery districts must be provided for. The motion was defeated, Mr. Loud and others saying the limitation was to prevent the use of this experimental fund for any except the actual work of delivering the mails in the country. One third of the money appropriated last year for experimenting with free rural delivery, it was said, had gone to Inspectors.

Mr. Loud said none of this appropriation should be used to pay political debts with. Every dollar should go for rural delivery, which had now passed the experimental stage and was an unqualified success.

Mr. Stokes (Dem., S. C.,) moved to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery from $150,000 to $300,000, and the amendment was adopted.

After the committee rose it was decided by unanimous consent to go ahead with the Post Office bill to-morrow, and postpone private bill day until Monday.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Passage of a Number of Bills and a Little Talk on Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) offered as a part of some remarks he desired to make a printed circular letter purporting to have been sent to commercial travelers throughout the country urging them to use their influence against the Nelson Bankruptcy bill and in favor of the Torrey Bankruptcy measure. The question is now pending in conference between the two branches of Congress. Mr. Butler denounced the bill passed by the House as a fraud upon honest men, and declared that the circular letter which had been read established the fact that the powerful lobby working here in favor of the Torrey bill was willing to resort to anything to gain its point.

The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

To pay to Mount Stewart College (now the Southwestern University) $25,109 for damages done by Union troops during the war.

To provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the erection of a fifty-thousand-dollar statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Penn.

To prohibit railroad companies from charging more than 3 cents per mile for carrying passengers through the Indian Territory.

To authorize the construction of a gunboat on the great lakes to take the place of the Michigan and to cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $230,000.

To pay to the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the guncotton factory at the United States torpedo station on Goat Island, near Newport, R. I., July 3, 1893, $15,000.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE FRIENDLY SONS' DINNER.

Six Hundred Irishmen Celebrate, and Prominent Men Speak at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Six hundred members and guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gathered in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, to celebrate the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary dinner of the society.

At the speakers' table with Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the President of the society, sat Elbridge T. Gerry, Chauncey M. Depew, Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Bishop John M. Farley, Addison B. Colvin, Augustus Thomas, and John D. Crimmins. Other prominent men present were Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Judge James Fitzgerald, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Randolph Guggenheimer, William Sohmer, Samuel Untermyer, Hugh J. Grant, and Justice Charles H. Van Brunt.

President O'Brien, before introducing the speakers, delivered an address, and in closing touched on the Cuban situation as follows:

"Should the exigency arise, could it be asked what the American of Irish birth or descent would do? America is bound up with every fibre of his heart, and in the hour of need—which God grant may be averted—at his country's call every Friendly Son will be found ready to pledge anew his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor."

Chauncey M. Depew then responded to the toast "The United States." He, too, spoke on the question of Cuba, and said: "Our shield protects the weak republics, and when a great nation seeks to attack their liberty or take away their territory it becomes at once our affair. The American Revolution established the principle of colonial government. That principle seems to have been forgotten by Spain. Now she learns only too late when she has lost Cuba—for Cuba will be free."

O'Neill Ryan next responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate," and in speaking of the prospects of a war with Spain, said that Americans would not be divided by party lines, but would stand up as a unit for the Nation's honor.

Patrick A. Collins, ex-Consul General to London, responded to "Ninety-eight," and the other speakers were Augustus Thomas and Addison B. Colvin, who responded respectively, to the toasts "Woman" and "The State of New York."

THE IRISH NATIONAL CLUB.

Two Hundred Persons Attend the Dinner at the Marlborough.

"Who fears to speak of '98?" was the motto at the Irish National Club dinner at the Hotel Marlborough last night. Each of the 200 guests present wore a button on which the Irish and American flags were crossed and held together with a shield on which was "1798," and above the inscription, which is the watchword of loyal Irish this year. Besides the button, each guest wore a sprig of shamrock sent by John E. Redmond to the society.

To the right and left of Chairman Edward O'Flaherty sat Justice Martin J. Keogh, William Temple Emmet, Robert Temple Emmet, William Astor Chanler, Recorder John W. Goff, Dr. J. H. Hogan, R. B. McIntyre, Lieut. P. J. Molahan, and Capt. Marion.

When Chairman O'Flaherty rose to make his address he was interrupted by [illegible] who presented him on behalf of the Irish National Club with a silver loving cup.

M. J. McCann responded to the toast "The United States;" John Quinn responded to "The Day We Celebrate"; Dr. William J. O'Sullivan delivered a toast to "The Men of '98"; Michael Breslin spoke on "The Men of '48 and '67"; Dr. J. W. O'Brien paid a tribute to "The Men of '79," and the last toast was by Hugh A. Curtin, on "Ireland, a Nation."

THE PRINCE SEES MILITIA.

It is easy to see that if Prince Albert of Belgium remained long in New York he would become very popular. He has an easy, American kind of way with him, takes a large, hearty, human interest in things, never looks bored, and, highest recommendation of all perhaps, he admires New York and frankly says so.

Last night he was driven in a carriage to the armory of the Seventh Regiment, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, where he was received by Col. Appleton. Battalion drill was in progress, and he watched it with interest for a little while, and then bowed thanks and assent when asked if he would like to go over the armory. He visited and looked at every part of the big building, and was then driven to the armory of Squadron A, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Second Troop was at drill, and a number of well-dressed people occupied the western gallery.

The Prince arrived at 9:58 o'clock, and was welcomed by Capt. Bridgeman, who introduced the Prince and his suite to Major Andrews, the newly elected commander. The Prince and his suite took the front seats that had been reserved for them. The Prince congratulated Major Andrews and then settled himself to watch the drill, getting one foot up on a crosspiece of the railing in front of him, so as to bring his knee nearly to a level with his chin, just like an ordinary, comfortable American citizen. He wore evening dress with a dark overcoat, a silk hat, and white tie. His hands were bare.

The Seventh Regiment Armory, the Prince said, was the finest he had ever seen. He was particularly pleased by the care taken of it, and the ornaments and decorations, and praised the men and their drill warmly. They made a beautiful appearance, he thought. Incidentally he talked of the New York women. He had never in his life, he told Capt. Bridgeman, seen so many beautiful women as are here, everywhere he goes. All this time he was watching the troop through his eyeglasses. When the troop was drawn up in line in front of him and presented sabres, he rose and lifted his hat and bowed.

He sat an hour and watched the drill until it was over. He said it was hard for him to believe that they drilled only once a week, and was quite enthusiastic as he remarked what a fine thing it was that young men of good position and means should work so hard and give their time and money for the service of the State.

Several times during the evening he spoke of New York, of what a wonderful city it is, and of Central Park, in which he has driven three times and is anxious to drive again. Of all he has seen here, however, the things that have impressed him most are the women and the skyscrapers. He said he could not get over his astonishment at the height of some of the buildings, and that he never tires of looking at them.

Accompanied by four of his suite the Prince visited the Navy Yard yesterday. Lieut. Aaron Ward, flag lieutenant of Admiral Bunce's personal staff, went to the Waldorf-Astoria and accompanied the Prince to the yard. The party entered the yard shortly after 11 A. M., and were driven to the headquarters of Admiral Bunce, where they were received by the commandant and Commander F. Gilmour, his chief-of-staff. After a short stay at headquarters the Prince and his party were taken through the various shops in the yard, where men were at work, and to dry dock No. 3.

From the dry dock the party went on board of Admiral Bunce's steam launch Undine and were taken to Tompkinsville to visit the monitor Terror. As the launch went alongside of the Terror the officers and crew of the vessel were called to quarters. Capt. Ludlow and Executive Officer Perry Garst met the visitors as they boarded the vessel. They were escorted to Capt. Ludlow's quarters, where luncheon was served, after which the guests made an inspection of the vessel.

A POLICEMAN SAVES A WOMAN.

Patrolman Louis E. Fahm of the East Fifth Street Police Station showed his knowledge of first aid to the injured last night when a woman on his post attempted to kill herself.

Margaret Martyenowski lives at 45 First Avenue. Two weeks ago her husband was taken to Bellevue Hospital, apparently insane, and since that time the woman has grieved day and night, although her grown son and daughter tried hard to comfort her. When the son, Kazmer, reached the house last night he found the door of his room locked. He broke it down and found his mother unconscious on the floor and the apartment filled with gas, which was escaping from several burners. By the side of the woman was her pet cat, dead, and on a table near was a cage in which were two dead canary birds.

He rushed from the house and ran into Patrolman Fahm at the door. The policeman went hastily to a telephone and sent a call for an ambulance. Then he ran back to the house, taking off his coat while running. He felt the pulse of the unconscious woman, and finding her still alive at once opened all the doors and windows. He then loosened her clothing, and placing her on the bed worked her arms back and forth over her head to induce respiration. He was still at it when the ambulance surgeon arrived, and the woman was rapidly regaining consciousness. The ambulance surgeon said if the women recovers, as she doubtless will, she will owe her life to the patrolman.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:30 A. M.—83 Allen Street; William Rosen; damage, $300.
11:15 A. M.—552 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Mary Hession; damage slight.
1:30 P. M.—2,164 Second Avenue; A. Abrams; no damage.
2:45 P. M.—338 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Fleming; damage slight.
2:50 P. M.—309 East Forty-fifth Street; E. Rooney; damage, $400.
3:20 P. M.—35 Allen Street; occupant not known; no damage.
3:25 P. M.—217 Chrystie Street; Jennie Schipman; damage slight.
4 P. M.—501 West Fifty-seventh Street; Rose Bernard; damage, $10.
5:10 P. M.—387 Washington Street; Mrs. Boyd; damage, $100.
6:10 P. M.—317 East Ninety-fourth Street; William Buess; damage, $25.
6:15 P. M.—228 East Fifth Street; Eliza Gear; no damage.
8 P. M.—47 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; M. Hausen; damage, $20.
8:05 P. M.—824 Third Avenue; H. J. Stone; damage, $1,000.
8:15 P. M.—2,134 Seventh Avenue; Max Grozanety; damage, $200.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. de Rautkowsky, Russian Legation, Washington; Baron de Bischoffhausen, Vienna; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND—R. A. Alger, Jr., Detroit; F. M. Whittaker, Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col Alex C. Tyler, Washington.

GILSEY—F. G. Marchan, Prime Minister of Quebec.

NORMANDIE—David B. Hill, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Aufield, Miss F., Evansville, Ind.; dressmaker.
Adler, J., & Co., Gas City, Ind.; J. Adler, dry goods; Belvedere Hotel.
Allen, Ellen B., Charleston, West Va.; Beatrice Allen, millinery.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Bour Bros., Canton, Ohio; R. J. Bour, china and glass; Broadway Central.
Bryan Bros., Salem, Ohio; Albert Bryan, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central.
Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Singer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Baker & Ostheimer, Erie, Penn.; I. Baker, clothing; Belvedere House.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. Nixon, carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; cloak manufacturers; M. A. Black.
Bennet & Fish, Cleveland, Ohio; William J. Bennet, hats and men's furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.
Baumgardner, L. S., Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. N. Baumgardner, wholesale dry goods; Manhattan Hotel.
Carlisle, J. B., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. Cook, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bunnethum, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dundscherer, A. J., Independence, Mo.; general merchandise; Westminster Hotel.
Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Donnelly, millinery; A. J. McGarrell, millinery; Mrs. O. Waldsmith, millinery.
Dominion Bag Company, Montreal, Quebec; H. L. Rutherford, bag manufacturer.
Doolittle, F. E., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; St. Denis.
Dagenheim, J. L., Amsterdam; dry and fancy goods.
Duffy, Elizabeth, Hornellsville, N. Y.; millinery.
Eskind, Alec, Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eichberg, L., & Son, Alexandria, Va.; I. Eichberg, notions and carpets; Union Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hogan, domestics; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Egger, Warwick & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. H. Egger, dry goods; Sinclair House.
French, W. E., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; W. S. French, carpets, &c.; Broadway Central.
Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ellsworth Bargain Store, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. A. Ellsworth, notions.
Forster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Forster, dry goods; 277 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks and velvets; Hotel Normandie.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Florsheim Brothers' Dry Goods Company, The, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, hosiery; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Freedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Freedman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Freeman, F. W., Columbus, Ohio, grocer.
Freedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Anna T. Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, linens and white goods; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Page, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Gross, A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Goodman, S., Comly, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central.
Hoger & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hoger, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; T. Roberts, white goods; 115 Worth Street; Continental Hotel.
Hopkins, Single & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Wills, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Horne, Normecutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stewart, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hilbert, Miss C. M., Oswego, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.
Holland, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss N. Holland, millinery; Gilsey House.
Holland, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss B. Holland, millinery; Gilsey House.
Harwood, Miss E. A., Toronto, Canada; millinery and dressmaking; Continental Hotel.
Heimbach, Mrs. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; dressmaker; St. Denis Hotel.
Indianapolis Tobacco Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; tobacco manufacturers; M. C. Smith; St. Cloud.
Indianapolis Tobacco Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. V. Smith; St. Cloud Hotel.
Jones & Andette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, housefurnishing goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Johnson, E. P., Oberlin, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jackman, E. F., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Jordan, Arthur, Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur Jordan, produce; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Minn.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Gerhardt, notions and jewelry; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
Knowles, Mrs. J. B., St. Louis, Mo., dressmaker; Bartholdi Hotel.
Kunkel & Good, Ashland, Ohio; C. Kunkel, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Levi & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; S. Isaacs, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Levy, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa.; J. Levy, carpets and dry goods; 93 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorch, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lozier, Y. B., Canisteo, N. Y.; millinery.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Croker, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; E. E. Renwick, notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Miller Brothers, Westminster, Md.; F. D. Miller, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murphy, L. F., Jamesville, Wis., fancy goods; Stewart Hotel.
Markle, John, Cincinnati, Ohio; electricity; Astor House.
McKinley, Mary, Toledo, Ohio, dressmaker; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
McDonald Sisters, Brockport, N. Y.; H. M. McDonald; millinery; 209 East Thirty-ninth Street.
McDonald Sisters, Brockport, N. Y.; Theresa McDonald, millinery; 209 East Thirty-ninth Street.
Nicolia, F., & Son, Tiffin, Ohio; F. Nicolia, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Nicolia, F., & Son, Tiffin, Ohio; H. V. Nicolia, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, linens; J. W. Neal, carpets and woolens; 358 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Osburn & Sons, Owaso, Mich.; F. E. Kohler, clothing, &c.; A. C. Sherman, clothing, &c.; Westminster Hotel.
Partridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods and carpets; 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Powers, Little & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. S. Little, clothing; Sinclair House.
Perry, I. N., Canisteo, N. Y.; millinery.
Rowan, Ella, Salamanca, N. Y.; dressmaking; Hotel Albert.
Reher Dry Goods Co., The, Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Reiss, M. C., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; M. C. Reiss, millinery and cloaks.
Singer Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Adolph Singer, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Hoffheimer, cloaks.
Stewart, Mrs. J. H., Canisteo, N. Y.; millinery.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, millinery.
Smith, J. W., & Co., Geneva, N. Y.; J. Wagner, dry goods; W. Whitehill, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern & Eisenberg, Frostburg, Ind.; D. Frostburg, notions and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Silber, L., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Sibley, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Dougherty, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith, F. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; P. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stym, John, Cleveland, Ohio; horse dealer.
Trash, John, Huntington, Ind.; J. E. Trash, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Valentine & Newcome, Huntington, West Va.; William H. Newcome, Jr., dry goods and millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Walker & Maxwell, Oil City, Penn.; A. Walker, notions; Hotel Albert.
Wendling, L., & Co., Urbana, Ill.; F. Gortz, dry goods.
Welty, H. S., Wilmerding, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. Davidson, dress trimmings; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Whitner, C. K., & Son, Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Wilds, Mrs. A., Evansville, Ind.; dressmaker.
Pratt & Watkins, Hamilton, Canada; Robert Peebles, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Rugg, fancy goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; 453 Broadway; Holland House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

Death in Dust.

Every time you feel the wind blow you are certain to draw many millions of disease germs into your body. They are of all kinds and are all poisonous.

"But," you say, "I cannot help this; they are bound to come." Very true, but you can fortify your body.

How? By using a good, powerful stimulant which will kill these before they have a chance to get their hold on you. Such a stimulant is not easy to find, but it is found completely in

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which is so highly recommended and is so popular. It is the essence of purity and if you will use it at once you will be surprised to find how much better you feel and how your health improves.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at **$18** are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

The Wanamaker Store

A Magnificent Suit Opportunity.

THIS is to tell of 75 Tailor-made Suits for Women, which have a story worth hearing. They come from one of the foremost women's tailors in New York: one noted for excellence and exclusiveness. He doesn't make many suits, but those that he does make are worth good prices, and bring them.

It has come about that we have possessed ourselves of seventy-five of his suits at an astonishing price. They are really superb garments. The first thing you'll notice will be the jaunty, snappy, tasteful, stylish *air* about them. The next thing will be the exquisite finish and detail of their manufacture. They are object lessons in women's tailoring,—made as they should be made,—made as you like to have them made, with a thought and care to every stitch.

They are all new suits, made up within two weeks; styles are new, of course, *and there's only one of a style.* Materials are coverts, serges, broadcloths, and cheviots, in the season's new shades. All the jackets are silk lined and most of the suits are fully lined with best of taffeta. Sizes are 34, 36 and 38. Some are plain, some are very handsomely braided, some are silk faced as well as silk lined,—there isn't one you won't admire. Some are tight-fitting, others in blouse, double breasted, fly-front and Saddler jacket. All the skirts are the new shapes.

This would be a sensational offer in the Fall. What do you think of it at the very threshold of Spring? For here's the price-story:—

Lowest regular value in the lot, $20
Highest regular value in the lot, $30
Average value, above $25

Price, $13.50 each

You'd best come early. They will not last long.

Matters of Rugs

AS a general thing, it's the oldest Oriental Rug that costs the most, provided it carries its years well. Consequently it seems inconsistent to cut prices on rugs simply because new goods are coming in. Fashions in rugs are not unstable nor do they vary within wide limits, still it's a fact that here's a sizable rug sacrificing on account of some newer goods just in.

However, who cares to apply the rules of logic to bargain giving? Here are values which even our Carpet Store can seldom give:—that will undoubtedly be enough.

ORIENTAL RUGS
At $5 and $6—Shirvan and Carabagh, about 3x5 ft.; formerly $7.50 and $9.

JAPANESE RUGS
At 50c.—18x36 in. At $6—6x9 ft.
At $1.35—30x60 in. At $12—9x12 ft.
At $20—12x15 ft.

ART SQUARES
At $5—2½x3 yds.; regularly $5.75.
At $5.75—3x3 yds.; regularly $6.
At $7.75—3x4 yds.; regularly $9.
At $9.75—3x5 yds.; regularly $11.25.

CARPET RUGS
At $15—Tapestry, 12 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $17—Axminsters, 12 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $19—Moquette, 13 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.
At $20—Body Brussels, 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 3 in.
At $25—Velvet, 15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.

HALL STRIPS
Of Kazak, Cabistan, Shirvan, or Guendjes; in any size desired from 6 ft. by 5 ft. 2 in. up to 16 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. Our new prices are from $12 to $28; the goods were excellent value at $22 to $48.

Third floor.

Chocolate-covered Marshmallows.

OUR candy-man makes his marshmallows from nothing under the sky but just white of egg, gum arabic and sugar, and these three ingredients are *pure.* He doesn't use albumen to save eggs, nor starch to save gum arabic. We don't sell "moonshine" candies, but we sell our pure goods at prices which push the moonshine candy folks hard. These marshmallows, chocolate covered, sell for

20c. a Pound.

That would be a low figure for "moonshine" goods,—which, to the candy trade, means confectionery which is made up of imitations of the things which should be in them.

Every week sees a big jump in our candy selling. We knew it would be so, when people found out what we were selling and asking for it.

Basement.

New Comers in Cotton Fabrics.

THEY come so fast one can only mention them, and scarcely that. Each deserves extended story, but individual excellence is lost in such a flood of general excellence.

Here are some of the latest. You see the prices are small. But the goods,—well, look them over and form your own opinion. We think the assortment unequaled and unapproached. We'd be glad of *your* judgment.

At 9c.—Printed figured Swisses, in navy blue grounds with pretty designs of scroll figures in white; a quality made to sell at 15c. a yard.
At 12½c.—Printed figured Swisses, in new conventional and fancy bias plaids, outlined with trellis of rose buds in high color-work.
At 15c.—Printed dotted Swisses, in new floral designs, arranged in travers, garland buds and bias plaids.
At 12½c.—Printed corded Dimities, in stylish conventional designs and moss rose buds.
At 25c.—Printed cotton cheviots, for shirt waists; about 60 choice patterns; attractive high colored plaids on white grounds.
At 12½c.—Yard wide Percales, in about 200 styles, that are designed for shirt waists; bright colored plaids and stripes.
At 22c.—Imported Scotch Ginghams, in bright colored broken checks and fancy plaids; also at 25c., 30c. and 31c. a yard.
At 31c.—Fancy novelty looped Scotch Ginghams, in pretty plaids.
At 40c.—45-inch Scotch bordered Ginghams, attractive white borders on plain colored grounds, charming in their combinations.
At 50c.—Wool Grenadines. Another lot of the black and navy blue all-wool Grenadines have just arrived. Of the former lot the blues lasted but one day; these will doubtless receive the same welcome—they're worth double our price.

Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques, All Sorts.

BUT we want to tell you first of the new summery ones—brightest, prettiest you ever saw. Too early? Not a bit. The very proper thing for southern tours. Lots of stay-at-home people are buying them, too. Some for $1, others up to $4.50.

Here's a special lot, very low priced for such a garment. Of pretty, striped or figured lawn; with yoke and double Watteau back; Empire front; large sailor collar, edged with narrow lace; shield front, with row of insertion. And the price is 50c.

At 75c.—Of striped flannelette; empire front; large sailor collar; fitted back.
At $1—Of striped flannelette; full front; tight back; sailor collar, with ruffle edged with lace; also ruffles on bottom of sack and on sleeves.
At $1.50—Fine French flannel of solid gray. These have been $2.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS'S SANITY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana of the Opinion that She Is Irrational.

The insanity proceedings in the case of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, which have been going on before a Sheriff's jury for several weeks, were continued yesterday, Dr. Charles L. Dana, the insanity expert of 56 West Forty-sixth Street, being the first witness called. He testified that he received a number of letters from Mrs. Beach-Rogers and had examined others dating back from 1890. From them he concluded that the writer was irrational and the victim of a monomania. He declared that the woman was delusional, as she believed she was growing young and beautiful.

A sharp wrangle ensued between Dr. Dana and Mr. Niles, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, on the question of Spiritualism, Mr. Niles contending that his client's belief in spirits was not a proof of insanity, as there were many other perfectly sane persons who held the same belief. He referred to the Roman Catholics who prayed to saints and for the repose of dead men's souls, and asked the witness if he thought the followers of that religion insane. Commissioner Willis stopped further questioning on these lines, however.

Dr. Hamilton, counsel for the children of the defendant, then examined Dr. Dana, and the witness declared that he thought the woman undoubtedly of unsound mind. The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

Pan-American Exposition Delayed.

BUFFALO, March 17.—It was officially announced to-day that at a meeting held in New York on Monday the Directors decided, in view of the present international question, involving possibilities of war that the time of holding the Pan-American Exposition should be postponed until 1901.

Queens Borough Police Headquarters.

Deputy Chief Clayton said yesterday that the Queens Borough Police Headquarters would be located in what was formerly Long Island City. There was a strong movement in the borough to have the headquarters at Jamaica. The Police Department made a full investigation, and it is said has now definitely determined upon the location.

Southern Cross Golf Champion.

AIKEN, S. C., March 17.—The Southern Cross championship was won to-day by Herbert C. Leeds, the founder of the Palmetto Golf Club, and for two years the holder of that trophy, from Foxhall Keene, by a score of 5 up and 4 to play. The consolation, or Aiken Cup, was contested by Messrs. Kemp and Gray, the former winning, 7 up and 6 to play.

Schenectady Minister's Sudden Death.

SCHENECTADY, March 17.—The Rev. C. L. Van Allen, pastor of a Baptist church in this city, was stricken this morning with heart failure while at family worship and almost immediately expired. Last Sunday morning, in his sermon, Mr. Van Allen predicted that some other preacher would soon be occupying his pulpit.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill in the Interest of Insurance Companies Defeated in the Assembly.

PREMIUM NOTICES REQUIRED.

Senator Burns's Measure Permitting the Companies to Omit to Send Them Lost by a Vote of 65 to 62.

ALBANY, March 17.—In the Assembly to-day Senator Burns's bill permitting insurance companies to omit to send notices to policy holders that premiums paid by installment are due was debated at some length on the order of final passage. Mr. Green contended that the bill should be returned to the Senate for correction, as important matter in various sections had been omitted. A motion to this effect was defeated.

Mr. Green then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Sears, in explanation of the bill, declared that insurance companies should not be compelled to issue notices for quarterly installments when the contract had been made for yearly premiums.

Mr. Green denounced the bill as designed to work incalculable harm to poor policy holders. All policy holders of an insurance company, he declared, had a right to notice by the terms of contract.

Mr. Armstrong condemned the bill in the strongest terms. He said that policy holders had obtained the protection of a notice by previous laws, and that an attempt to change them would be extremely harmful. The effect of the bill would be to advance the interests of the insurance companies.

Mr. Palmer maintained that the rights of a policy holder were guaranteed by the contract he signed. The Legislature could not abrogate these rights.

The bill was lost by a vote of 65 yeas to 62 nays.

VERIFYING BANK REPORTS.

Bill Passed Permitting Oath to be Made on Information and Belief.

ALBANY, March 17.—After Senator Humphrey's bill amending the banking law, relative to the verification of bank reports, had been passed by the Senate to-day without debate, Senator Grady asked that the vote by which the bill had been passed be reconsidered.

Senator Humphrey, in explanation of the bill, said that it permitted bank officers to swear to reports "to the best of their knowledge and belief." It was impossible, he said, for a banker to know positively the value of every asset in the bank.

Senator Grady spoke with much fervor against the bill. He said that to permit bankers to swear to reports on information and belief would exempt dishonest bankers from prosecution for perjury. He charged that the bill would permit bank officials to swear up the value of their buildings and real estate in their reports, and swear the same property down before the assessors.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was defeated by a vote of 14 to 18.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Introduced and Others Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, March 17.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Johnson—Directing the Adjutant General to deposit and cause to be kept in the tomb of Gen. Grant in Riverside Park, under the care of the Grant Monument Association, such colors, standards, and battle flags as he may select for the purpose from the relics in his custody.

Senator Grady—Authorizing the payment by New York City of $30,000 a year to St. Vincent's Hospital for the maintenance of charitable patients cared for in that institution.

Senator Wieman—Providing that a patrolman of the City of New York who had been in continuous service as a patrolman in any police force except that of the City of New York prior to Jan. 1, 1898, for a period of two years immediately preceding Jan. 15, 1898, shall be assigned to the grade to which he would be entitled under the provisions of the New York charter for two full years of service, the eligibility for advancement to the next grade to date from the day of the year on which he originally was appointed.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably the following bills of interest to New York and vicinity:

Senator Wieman—Dissolving the corporation known as the Inebriates' Home of Kings County.

Senator Lexow—Allowing New York City to cancel certain taxes levied in the newly added territory and to issue certificates of redemption.

Senator Grady—Allowing the City of New York to lease for twenty-one years buildings for the accommodation of more than one city department.

Senator Grady—Providing that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest surplus moneys accruing to any of the sinking funds, subject to their control, in bonds or stocks of the City of New York as now constituted.

Senator Brush—Vesting in the Controller of New York City the improvement, leasing, and maintenance of Wallabout Market.

Mr. Crabtree—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $15,000 for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mr. Kullman—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $5,000 for coal for the poor of the Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Cullen—Allowing the Board of Estimate to appropriate $15,000 for coal for the poor of Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that the City Magistrates shall not rotate, and that they shall keep court open from 9 until 4 each day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Senator Ahearn—Increasing the salaries of the teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken on Many Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 17.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Burns—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law relating to the compensation of officers.

Senator Parsons—Amending the Agricultural law relative to preventing disease in fruit trees.

Senator Tibbits—Providing for the use of certain slips and wharves on the East River in New York City for canal purposes.

Senator Wray—Relating to appeals from the Municipal Court of New York.

Senator Burns—Legalizing certain expenditures of the Board of Education of Yonkers.

Senator E. R. Brown—Prohibiting the catching of bass less than ten inches in length.

Senator Burns—Amending the Charter of Port Chester.

Senator Lamy—Requiring railroad corporations to pay interest on the deposits required of their employes.

Senator Page—Increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Appellate Division of the First Department.

Senator Nussbaum—Appropriating $42,000 for the payment of claims on account of the canals of the State, and $61,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Graney—Granting lands under water to the village of Dobbs Ferry.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $161,000 for the Craig Colony for epileptics.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit the claim of Fred E. Storm for making a map of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Wray—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the compensation of attorneys.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to exposure. Excellent after shaving.

Senator Wilcox—Amending the Penal Code relative to the sentencing of convicts to State prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries.

Senator Guy—Amending the Civil Code relative to actions against unincorporated associations.

Mr. Bondy—Limiting the class of operations that can be performed by chiropodists.

Senator Wray—Providing an additional court, not of record, for the County of Kings for the trial of minor felonies.

Senator Lexow—Amending the Civil Code relative to actions to recover real property.

Senator Johnson—Amending the Agricultural law so as to compel certificates of the purity of cider vinegar to be placed upon the barrels.

Senator Coggeshall—Providing for the display of the United States flag on public school buildings.

Senator Burns—To preserve the New York and Albany Post Road as a State public highway.

Also making an appropriation of $30,000 for the improvement of Sing Sing Prison.

Senator C. Davis—Authorizing the receiver of a corporation to sell property at private sale.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Kelsey—Regulating the closed season for quail and the taking of fish in certain counties.

Senator Page—Defining the duties of the Public Administrator of the County of New York.

Senator Ford—Providing for the representation of the State of New York at the Paris Exposition.

Also amending the lien law relative to the discharge and priority of liens on account of public improvements.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing New York City to audit the claim of William A. Deering for advertising the sale of bonds.

Senator Page—Authorizing New York City to appropriate $80,000 for the maintenance of the Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Glaser—Incorporating the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company.

Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the agricultural law relative to the inspection of dairy products.

Mr. Perkins—Exempting nursery corporations from taxation on their capital stock.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the Railroad law with reference to the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity in the matter of granting permission for the establishment of new routes.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing railroads that have terminals on both sides of a bridge or viaduct to connect their lines over such bridge.

Mr. Green—Providing for a determinate sentence in case of transfer of a prisoner from the Elmira Reformatory to a State prison, and also according the privilege of a hearing before a Magistrate when paroled men are rearrested.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing New York City to construct an amusement pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. Davis—Legalizing certain appointments made by the Fire Commissioner of the former City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Finn—Requiring agents or brokers to furnish statements to persons for whom they buy or sell stocks, bonds, and commodities.

Mr. Maher—Compelling subway companies to place automatic safety valves on manhole covers.

Mr. Wallace—Providing for the distribution of the surplus of bond sales among the towns of Queens County.

Senator Higbie—Providing for a Deputy Commissioner of Excise in the County of Richmond.

Mr. Fuller—Providing that any town voting in favor of the money system of taxation for highways shall receive from the State 25 per cent. of the money so voted, to be expended for the permanent improvement of the highways.

PRIMARY BILL REPORTED.

Kings County Republicans Object to Reorganization This Spring.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Primary Election Reform bill was reported in the Senate and Assembly to-day. This fact, however, has not abated the efforts of the Brooklyn machine to have Kings County excepted from the special reorganization scheme provided for New York City this Spring. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury, President of the Kings County Committee, pleaded with the Governor for three hours last night for this change, and to-day Michael J. Dady and several other Brooklyn leaders appeared here on the same mission.

Senators Wray and Brush are insisting on the reorganization, which they declare will add thousands of Republican votes to the party strength this Fall. Mr. Wray said to-day that Gov. Black had given his solemn pledge that the bill should stand as it is.

Paul D. Cravath's private secretary arrived here to-day to see that the latest Union League amendments had been incorporated in the bill in proper form, and he and Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, spent the afternoon going over the proof of the bill as reported this morning.

EXTRA MONEY FOR PRINTING.

An Unsuspected Item Found in an Innocent-Looking Bill.

ALBANY, March 17.—An attempt to commit the Legislature unawares to the policy of purchasing extra copies of bills at the present exorbitant contract price has been unmasked by Assemblyman Palmer of Schoharie. The statutory number of bills is 640. According to the existing contract with the State Printer these 640 copies are supplied for $1.25, while extra copies are charged for at the rate of $1.92 per 100.

A bill introduced by the Republican leader early in the session, providing for extra copies, has been held up by the three Albany Republican Assemblymen and the New York Independents. To-day, however, buried in a lengthy and elaborate measure which revises and codifies the printing laws, and which was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate, and has been passed by that body, Mr. Palmer, discovered a provision making 840 copies the statutory number of bills to be ordered. This would mean that until the expiration of the present contract, a year from next October, the State would purchase 200 extra copies of all bills.

"According to the price fixed by the unbalanced bid of the present State Printer," said Mr. Palmer, "this means an added expense of between $110,000 and $115,000. It is worse than the bill which this Assembly refused to pass early in the session, and I certainly shall oppose it when it comes up for final passage."

Legislative Notes.

Conference committees on the Annual Supply bill were appointed yesterday by both Houses.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided not to report the bill providing for the transfer of the canals to the Federal Government.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably yesterday Mr. Cottle's bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Maher moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs be discharged from further consideration of his bill appointing a labor laws Inspector. The motion was lost by a vote of 63 to 66.

Senator Grady moved yesterday to amend Senator Nussbaum's bill permitting the savings banks of the State to invest in the securities of New Bedford, Mass., by adding the City of Hoboken, N. J. After discussion the bill was laid aside.

Senator Cantor yesterday introduced a bill prepared at the instance of the Central Labor Union of New York, which provides for the extension and regulation of the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes in their service.

In the Assembly yesterday a call of the House was moved, and Mr. Weekes's bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to disbursements to be included in bills of costs, which was defeated on Wednesday, was called up. It was defeated again by a vote of 63 yeas to 54 nays. A motion to reconsider this vote was lost.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Parsons's bill incorporating the Genesee River Company and authorizing the construction and use of a dam or reservoir near Portageville caused some discussion. Senator Ellsworth charged that the bill would permit a private corporation to control the second largest river in the State, and would allow a speculation in the franchise sought to be obtained. The bill was passed by a vote of 33 to 6.

The Assembly Railroad Committee reported favorably yesterday Mr. Eldridge's bill providing that the Board of Railroad Commissioners may, whenever in its judgment the public safety requires the erection of interlocking switch and signal devices at points where steam and street surface railroads intersect at grade, direct the erection of such devices and apportion the expense thereof between the companies affected thereby.

Senator Burns yesterday introduced a bill directing the Adjutant General to purchase and distribute to the regiments, battalions, and companies of the National Guard such standard textbooks as he may deem advisable, providing that no work shall be purchased unless prepared by an American author and adopted as a textbook for the instruction of officers by the War Department of the United States. An appropriation of $5,000 is made for the purpose.

ELDRIDGE RAILROAD BILL

Facts Sustaining the Belief that It Is in the Interest of the Third Avenue Railroad.

DRAWN BY MR. LAUTERBACH

An Apparent Attempt to Secure What Four Previous Legislatures Have Denied to the Huckleberry System.

ALBANY, March 17.—Further examination to-day of the provisions of the Eldridge Railroad bill, which passed the Assembly yesterday, tends to confirm the belief that it was drawn in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Attention was directed in these dispatches yesterday to the suspicious methods resorted to to pass the bill and to the powerful lobby influence brought to bear in its behalf, resulting in its receiving the practically solid vote of both parties. This was explained to-day by the statement that Senator Platt is interested in the measure, indirectly at least, through his friend, Edward Lauterbach.

It is declared on the highest authority that the bill was drawn by Mr. Lauterbach, or in his office, and that its passage is desired by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, whose counsel he is. The fact that all the really important amendments to the Railroad law which the bill proposes were practically hidden by the failure to indicate them in the printed bill was accepted as good ground for suspicion. This suspicion has been justified by the revelation that the bill seeks to do in this indirect and covert way what four Legislatures have refused to do. Here is what the bill, professing to amend the Railroad law generally, does specifically:

It validates and continues all the franchises of the Huckleberry system.

It revives, ratifies, and confirms all of the lapsed charters of the Huckleberry system and all the lapsed consents of property owners and public authorities.

It transfers these consents, franchises, and charters to the existing corporation, the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

It permits a merger of the Third Avenue with the Westchester lines.

It legalizes, approves, confirms, and ratifies all the past acts of the Huckleberry Road.

Direct efforts to secure legislation legalizing the doings of the Huckleberry lines have been made repeatedly, but always without success. Mr. Platt, it is charged, is interested now through the purchase of the system by the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The authors of the bill, apparently fearing that even Mr. Platt's support would not carry through a measure which had proved so obnoxious before, sought to conceal its identity.

In addition to what the bill does for the Third Avenue and Huckleberry, it provides also for the evasion of the recent decision in the case of the Colonial Traction Company against the Kingston City Railway Company, that the consent of the city and of abutting property owners must be secured for the use of the tracks of one surface railroad by another surface railroad company.

Speaker O'Grady's attention was called to-day to the violation in this bill of the rule requiring all new matter to be indicated clearly. The Speaker said that the point of order that the bill was not in proper form had not been made on the floor. If it had been, he said, he would have ruled it well taken.

MR. LAUTERBACH ON THE BILL.

He Denies that It Is Advcated in the Interest of the Third Avenue Railroad.

That the passage of the Eldridge Railroad bill by the Assembly on Wednesday was in the interest of the Third Avenue Railway Company, as alleged to have been admitted by Mr. Eldridge, was denied yesterday by Edward Lauterbach, chief attorney for the road, and he also emphatically denied that the bill had anything to do with the consolidation of the Third Avenue Company and the Huckleberry Road.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the principal object of the bill was to give power to the Railroad Commissioners to allow a street railway company to use more than one kind of motive power on its lines, and under one franchise, and that in this regard it was of benefit to all railway companies and to the public alike. He instanced the cases of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company and the Dry Dock Company, which were refused permission to use electricity on the up-town section of their road and compressed air on the lower section, and said that under the law as passed by the Assembly the powers of the Railroad Commissioners were, with the consent of property owners, enlarged to this extent.

"The existing railroad law," said Mr. Lauterbach, "contemplated the operation of surface railroads largely by the horse-power system. Certain amendments were adopted which made it applicable in certain ways to the operation of railroads by mechanical power. These were found to be inadequate and the defects are remedied by this proposed legislation, which gives power to the Railroad Commissioners, provided property owners consent."

In support of his contention that the measure had nothing to do with the Third Avenue Company's ownership of the Huckleberry Road, Mr. Lauterbach said that the Third Avenue owned the controlling interest in the Union Railway Company now, and showed the judgment entered yesterday on the opinion of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, holding that the Huckleberry franchises were valid, so that no special legislation on the subject was needed.

The judgment is in the case of Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., as plaintiff, against Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Mayor, &c., and the Union Railway Company, as defendants, in which the plaintiff sought to enjoin the building of certain parts of the road under the contention that the charter under which it was proceeding was illegal and void. The judgment states:

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the complaint herein be and the same is hereby dismissed upon the merits, with costs separately to the defendants, Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, and the Union Railway Company of New York City.

That the statutes and consents of local authorities, under and by virtue of which the defendant railway company and its predecessor, the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway Company, has constructed and is constructing its railways, are valid.

That the permits heretofore given by the defendant Haffen to the defendant railway company to open streets pursuant to the statutes in such cases provided, for the purpose of continuing the construction of its railway, are legal and valid, and that the issuing of other and similar permits in respect of any unconstructed portion of the route of the defendant company will be legal and valid.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

A Brooklyn Officer Objects to One of Its Provisions.

ALBANY, March 17.—An officer of one of the Brooklyn regiments of the National Guard has written a letter protesting against some features of the proposed new Military Code. His name is withheld because public criticism of the code by an officer would be a breach of discipline. He says, in part:

"I refer specially to Section 52, which limits eligibility to the positions of General and Colonel to those officers of the National Guard who have been serving for a number of years immediately preceding their selection. This not only reduces the number from which selections can be made to very narrow limits, but [illegible] of the most competent men.

"The National Guard needs above all things the most highly educated scientific soldiers, such as we get at West Point, but this bill excludes all such from the higher commands of the National Guard. A boy twenty years of age may be graduated from the Naval Academy, and, after one year's service, be elected Commodore in our State Naval Militia, but a young man graduated at West Point at twenty-one—the earliest date—might serve for twenty years in peace and war and not be eligible to the command of a National Guard regiment of this State. The passage of this law would certainly injure the Guard at a time, above all others, when it needs highly educated officers. The bad feature to which I refer can be eliminated by making the eligibility of National Guard officers the same as that of Naval Militia officers."

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Final Adjournment March 31.

ALBANY, March 17.—It is given out authoritatively that the Assembly resolution providing for adjournment on March 25, which reached the Senate to-day and was referred to the Finance Committee, will be amended to make the date March 31. The majority leaders insist that that date is final.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE MEETS.

The Watchwords of Democracy Discussed and Croker and Platt Severely Denounced.

The first meeting of The People's Institute was held last night in Cooper Union Hall, where nearly 1,200 persons listened to speeches upon "The Watchwords of Democracy," "Liberty," "Equality," and "Fraternity," and patriotic songs by a chorus of 200 voices from the People's Choral Union. The institute, whose immediate duty includes a series of lectures on labor problems, was incorporated by such persons as Felix Adler, Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Grace H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, George K. Lloyd, and Abram S. Hewitt.

Charles Sprague Smith, the Director of the institute, presided, and explained the general purpose of the institute. It was to break down the barriers that separate the poor, lowly, and suffering from their rich brothers. By the resources of literature they would find means and power to meet the political, social, and economic problems of the day.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls, spoke on "Liberty." "For better or worse, the world has entered into democracy," he said. "We have no doubt whether better or worse, if we could get a genuine democracy." Here one of his hearers cried: "What of Crokerism?" Dr. Newton paid no attention to him at first. He continued, "Democracy never was better expressed than by liberty, equality, and fraternity. In the struggle for liberty, a nation was born. In the struggle for the liberty of a tawny-skinned brother, the nation was reborn. Is liberty, then, to be but an idea and vapor while at our very doors a gallant people are dying by an enforced systematic starvation?" [continued cheering.] "Would to God the nation believed its destiny for Cuba was to lead it to liberty and peace?" [Loud cheering.]

"I heard you ask 'What of Crokerism?' Aye! there's the rub. What sort of a liberty is it? No matter what is it's name, while the one or the other of the dual monsters rules the city, what sort of liberty is it? There we see the first danger that threatens us. It is the first indication of a practical despotism.

"In the last National campaign," Dr. Newton said, "I voted with the winning party. I uphold the great principles of the party, but I can but deplore the method it used to gain its candidates' election. The use of money on that side, I consider the greatest evil that ever befell the Nation since it fought its way into existence. I don't believe in the way they got the victory. It is only a sign of the times, a straw in the wind, but it shows unmistakably how the gale will blow."

The lamp of experience was the best guide for the feet, Dr. Newton believed. "There is scarcely a political problem of to-day," he said, "that was not confronted in the history of Greece, or the republics of Italy. There," he said, referring to the Italian republics, "they fought against bosses, as well as we do. But they did not call him a boss. They called him Podesta. What a name! Podesta Croker! Podesta Platt! They gave him money to keep off their enemies. He was not recognized in their constitutions, any more than Croker and Platt are recognized by ours. But he was there, and they had to pay him royally."

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, spoke on "Equality," saying that the crying need of the laboring man was equality of opportunity. John S. Crosby, introduced as the interpretor of the words of Henry George, replied to "Fraternity." "It is not in handing out of your back door a loaf of bread," he said. "That is mother-in-law-ty, or step-father-ty. Fraternity sees that justice between man and man is done."

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

State Officials Are Warned Against Attempting to Influence Legislation—Both Houses Adjourn Until Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—In the Senate this morning the Judicial Committee made a report on the Budd incident of yesterday, stating that Mr. Budd had explained to the Appropriations Committee that he meant no reflection on the Appropriations Committee by his circular. The report contained a warning to State officials against attempting to influence legislation.

The Railroads and Canals Committee reported the Senate bill authorizing the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the Erie Railroad, with an amendment prohibiting the increasing of rates by the consolidated company. This restriction is not made a part of the lease, as was the Braun amendment of Tuesday. The committee's amendment was adopted and the bill sent to third reading.

The Senate this afternoon passed unanimously Senator Daly's bill providing for a commission to be appointed by the Governor to arrange for the establishment of a village for epileptics on some of the ground already owned by the State. The bill was advocated by several of the Senators. The Senate also passed the ten bills—Senate No. 147 to No. 156—codifying the laws relating to crimes and criminal procedure.

Senator Reed's bill regulating the sale of milk and imposing a license fee of $5 on milk dealers was defeated after it had been opposed by Senators Martin and Foster, who said that producers were more responsible than dealers for bad handling of milk.

The Senate, among others, passed these bills: Increasing the annual appropriation for teachers in county institutes; appropriating $6,000 to pay overdue bills on the Camden armory; permitting reinstatement of corporations which failed to pay their taxes; Senate bill ceding to the Federal Government about four acres of land adjoining the Government property at Sandy Hook. These bills passed the second reading: Establishing a State Board of Children's Guardians; Senate bill placing the Surrogates and clerks of first-class cities on a salary basis instead of fees.

In the House this afternoon the Committee on Revision of Laws reported without recommendation Senate Bill No. 26, giving the State Board of Taxation jurisdiction to decide disputes between the State Board of Assessors and local Assessors as to which has the right to assess certain property. No action was taken on the report.

The House passed, among others, a bill making it a crime for any person, except United States letter carriers, to deposit any advertising matter in public letter boxes.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Resolution Adopted Indorsing the Proposed Primary Reform Law.

The Republican County Committee, at its regular monthly meeting last night, adopted a resolution approving the action of Congress in appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense and a resolution indorsing the Primary Reform bill now pending in the Legislature. Chairman Quigg presided and about one hundred delegates answered the roll call. John Tinsley of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District offered the resolution on the defense fund. John Sabine Smith introduced the subject of the Primary Reform bill, and said he hoped the Judiciary Committees of the Legislature would incorporate certain changes that had been suggested.

Congressman Quigg spoke on the general purport of the bill. He said it contained some crudities, but it was an honest effort to meet the needs of both political organizations in every part of the State, and he trusted that it would become law. "Abe" Gruber offered the resolution favoring the bill.

MOODY TALKS ON

He Preaches to Audiences That Completely Fill the Grand Central Palace.

WORLD CLAMORS FOR PEACE

The Rich Would Give Millions for It in Wall Street—Some Cry for War with Spain to Get Peace.

The Christian Endeavorers were in charge of the meetings at Grand Central Palace yesterday, but Mr. Moody was still the centre of attraction, and the crowds held off a little until the hours they knew he would address them. At those hours, 3 and 8 P. M., the hall could not hold the people that tried to get in.

In the morning Dr. F. E. Clarke, President of the Christian Endeavor Association, presided, and was assisted by John Willis Baer, the General Secretary; Bishop Newman, W. H. Wharton of Baltimore; Dr. John Hall, the Rev. J. G. Brett of Jersey City, and George W. Moore of Nashville.

Bishop Newman and Dr. Hale led in prayer. Dr. Clarke, in opening the services by a brief address, narrated the history of the missionary Andrew Murray, whom he pronounced the really great man of South Africa. This simple missionary, he said, had done more than Barney Barnato or any one else to civilize the country and give it a true development. He also referred to the fact that Carlton Jenks, who perished in the Maine disaster, was a Christian Endeavorer.

Dr. John Hall, who had assisted Mr. Moody at his services in Carnegie Hall last January, was asked by Mr. Moody to pray for 500 persons from whom petitions for prayer had been received.

Mr. Moody at the 3 P. M. meeting announced that he would talk to-day at 3 and 8 P. M. on "The Prodigal Son," and to-morrow at the same hours on "Sowing and Reaping." His subject yesterday afternoon was "Confession."

The Great Gathering at Night.

The meeting at 8 P. M. was the greatest of any held up to this time. A large crowd was expected and extra chairs had been brought into the hall and arranged in ascending rows along the extreme sides and stretching back into the rear where the platform could not be seen and only an occasional word could be heard. Yet these seats were eagerly sought and occupied during the long services from 8 to 10. When the meeting was opened at 8 o'clock there was no standing room left, and some men who forced their way to the front clambered up to the platform and sat there with their feet hanging over. Women and children stood in every aisle. Even the gallery behind and almost over the platform was filled, and women took it by turns to go to the front railing where they could catch sight of Mr. Moody. The rustling of the audience as men struggled for seats was so great that Mr. Moody requested the ushers to let no one else in, and several hundred persons, finding no room, went away from the hall.

After a few minutes' talk by Dr. Clarke on the clamor for rest, and the singing of the hymn, "Come Unto Me, and I Will Give You Rest," Mr. Moody began his address. He said he had intended talking on something else, but Dr. Clarke had suggested to him the right subject for the evening—"Rest."

"If there is one thing the world needs," he said, "it is rest and peace. A restlessness pervades the whole world, and a cry for peace goes up from all nations. All are clamoring for rest, and all are suggesting a remedy for the disease, but they do not get rest or peace. Some say that free silver will do it; some that free trade, and some that a high tariff will bring rest; some say this and some that—some even say that a war with Spain will bring rest. [Laughter.] But there is only one remedy; only one way. Until God's will is done on earth as it is in heaven the world will be without rest and without peace.

We Embalm Our Troubles.

"If I wanted to find a man of rest I should not go among the bon ton on Fifth Avenue, nor among the drinkers in the rum-shops. These people who are always seeking rest never find it. The millionaire has his hunting lodge, his fishing lodge, his steam yacht—but seek him, and you find him resting in none of them. He is beset by the cares and harassaments of money. His riches are a burden. If rest could be bought, these men would pay millions for it in Wall Street.

"When God made you and me He made our hearts bigger than the world. You can roll the world into them, and they will not be satisfied. The great world will not fill them.

"We seem to have our troubles. We won't let go of 'em. We hug 'em, we dote on 'em, and when they are about dead we embalm 'em. (Laughter.)

"'Come unto me and I will give you rest.' That is the only way rest can be found. Some one asked me to preach on 'come.' I have done with that. I used to preach on it, and try to explain it and define it. But I have learned there is only one definition of 'come,' it is just 'come.' (Laughter.)

"Some people go to religious meetings to find peace. I tell wou peace is a pretty scarce article. (Laughter.) If you go to some religious meetings you would think you were at a funeral. (Laughter.) It is a burden, too, to meet some people. You want to run away, and dodge 'em. (Laughter.) Just as soon as they get out of a meeting like this, where they seem cheerful, they go to work and dig up the old mummy of trouble again. (Laughter.)

People Who Borrow Trouble.

"There are a lot of people who are always borrowing worry and trouble, just as if they didn't have enough of it in the ordinary course of life. I knew a mother who was always worried because she was afraid her child might get sick and die. [Laughter.] I knew another woman, who was not a mother, but who used to get so sad she would almost cry because she was always thinking how terrible it would be if she should have a child and it should be killed. [Long laughter.] That's the sort of people that are hard to please.

"Some say that it costs too much to be a servant of God. I have borne His yoke for forty years, and it just fits my neck so that I couldn't do without it. I don't find it hard to bear.

"Did it ever occur to you that Christ made his will on the cross? Lawyers say it is impossible to frame a will that cannot be broken; but I should like to see any of 'em break that will. He willed His mother to John. He gave His body to Joseph of Arimathea. He gave His soul back to His Father. But He gave His peace to His disciples. My peace I leave unto you. He came back from the grave to ratify that will. I'd like to see anybody break that will. He died to make peace for you. It is a sort of estate you enter into.

"A little child was dying. It had been sick a long time, and was weary and restless. Its mother said, in trying to comfort it: 'You will soon hear the angels singing and playing on their harps.' 'But I am so tired, mother, that I don't care to hear all that great music.'

"'You will soon see the angels and archangels, and the seraphim and cherubim.' 'But I am so tired, mother, I couldn't stand to look at all the angels.'

"And the mother, in her helplessness, caught the child to her bosom.

"'That is what I want, mother—rest.'"

When Mr. Moody reached this point there were few dry eyes visible, and sobs could be heard from every part of the audience.

FRANK J. GOULD BUYS DOGS.

Le Prince, the $10,000 St. Bernard, Added to His Kennels.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—As a result of negotiations begun at the recent dog show in Madison Square Garden, New York, Frank J. Gould of New York has become the owner of Le Prince, the celebrated ten-thousand-dollar St. Bernard dog, now being exhibited at the kennel show here by C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark.

Two other St. Bernards, La Queen and Sir Bedivere, were also sold by Mr. Pratt to Mr. Gould, and will be shipped to New York Saturday. Mr. Pratt declined to state the price.

Malt-Nutrine

is as good for the octogenarian as it is for the infant. It lightens the burden of age. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

[illegible] FRANCHISES.

The Board's Special Committee Favors Granting Nearly All of Manhattan's Demands.

A PERMIT TO CROSS BROADWAY

An Adverse Report on the Proposed Extension on the Boulevard—Battery Park Not to be Encroached Upon—Conditions That Must Be Complied With.

The Contract Committee of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners reported to the board yesterday afternoon the results of its negotiations with the committee of the Manhattan Railway Company. The committee recommended granting to the company seven franchises, in substance almost everything it applied for, with only such modifications and with such condition as the committee deemed necessary to preserve the rights of the city. The committee does not advise granting the proposed extension on the Boulevard, but instead suggests a route in a tunnel under Amsterdam Avenue. It recommends granting the right to cross Broadway at Canal Street.

At the meeting of the board were Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, and John H. Starin, Commissioners; A. B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard, counsel; William B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, and L. L. Delafield, Secretary.

To Prepare Seven Certificates.

After it had been read and discussed, on motion of Mr. Langdon, the report of the committee was ordered printed and copies of it forthwith sent to the President and Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company and to all members of the board. The engineer and counsel of the board were directed to draft for the consideration of the board at its next meeting, seven certificates embodying the general provisions contained in the report of the Committee on Contract. It was also resolved that the ex officio members of the board, the Mayor and the Controller, be specially requested to attend the meeting of the board at which these certificates are to be considered. This meeting has been called for next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It requires six votes to issue a certificate of franchise, and in the absence abroad of Charles Stewart Smith there are only five Commissioners left if the ex officio members of the board be excepted.

Edward M. Shepard said the certificate would be drawn separately, in order that the Manhattan Railway Company may be free to accept such of the franchises as it sees fit and reject the others. He said that the conferees of the Manhattan Company had not committed themselves to the acceptance of any of the proposed franchises.

To Push the Underground Road.

The subject of the proposed underground railroad was also considered by the board. Counsel reported that on March 11 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had handed down an opinion denying the application of the board for a reargument upon its decision in the underground railroad case but directing an entry of an order to confirm the report of the Commissioners on condition that the board file a stipulation that upon awarding the contract for the construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad it would exact from the contractor a bond in the sum of $14,000,000 to cover the period of the construction and equipment and a bond of $1,000,000 to cover that period and the entire period of the lease.

On motion of Mr. Rives the counsel of the board were directed to prepare a stipulation to be made in behalf of the board in conformity with the decision of the Appellate Division.

Mr. Rives, from the Committee on Contract, reported that the contract for the construction and operation of the underground railroad was now ready and would be reported to the board as soon as the order was entered by the Appellate Division exactly defining the form of bond to be exacted from the contractor.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Contract to report to the board at its next meeting the proposed form of contract for construction and operation of the rapid transit railroad, the routes and plans of which have now been approved by the board, the municipal authorities, and the Appellate Division, with a form of advertisement for bids and a form of bond or bonds in the form now approved by the Appellate Division.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Franchises Recommended, with the Conditions as to Construction, Operation, and Rental Payments.

Following is the full report of the Committee on Contract, A. E. Orr, John H. Starin, and G. L. Rives, of the Rapid Transit Commission on the application of the Manhattan Railway for permission to extend its lines and facilities:

The Committee on Contract respectfully reports that, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the board on Feb. 3, it has conferred with Messrs. Gould, Sage, Gallaway, and Hartley, representing the Manhattan Railway Company, and has with the assistance of Mr. Parsons, the chief engineer, carefully and in detail considered the application of that company, dated Jan. 31, 1898.

The principal cause of delay has been the entire lack of precision in the application of the Manhattan Company, even as enlarged by their verbal discussions with us at our first conference. It became apparent that before there could be any proper considerations of the terms of a grant to them, it would be necessary to know with more accuracy what was to be granted. It was therefore agreed that the engineers of this board and of the Manhattan Company should inquire into the problem from an engineering point of view. After this inquiry had been had and after many conferences between the engineers, Mr. Parsons as long ago as March 2, under our instructions, submitted to the engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company a formal written statement of the extensions and improvements which he was prepared to recommend, and inviting criticisms thereon. After waiting a fortnight—a period which in our opinion was under the circumstances ample to enable the Manhattan Company to make its criticisms, and none having been received—we invited a further conference.

Such conference was held yesterday. At this conference we submitted to the Manhattan representatives a summary of the franchises hereinafter reported. These were in accordance with the communication of our Chief Engineer of the 2d inst. The representatives of the Manhattan Company stated that they considered our plan to be as good as could be suggested from an engineering point of view; but that they were quite unable to say whether they regarded this plan as within their financial ability to carry out. They had not had the details elaborated and had no estimates of cost. Nor were they able, although we had some weeks before asked them to give particular attention to the subject, to make any suggestions in regard to the rental to be paid the city for the additional use of the streets proposed. They asked still further time for investigation and consideration.

Advised Against Further Delay.

In our opinion no useful purpose will be served by further delay on the part of this committee or of the board. The problem presented for solution, and the facts are perfectly well known. They have been for years under the minute consideration both of this board and of the Manhattan Company. The board had long desired from the Manhattan Company an application which would enable the board to act. When finally the Manhattan Company on Jan. 31 last, seven weeks ago, submitted such an application, we felt bound to assume that they had carefully considered their own ability to do the things which they asked leave to do and all other elements of the problem. Moreover, every day is adding to the difficulties of the situation. So long as the Manhattan application is pending, the consideration of other plans looking to a solution of the rapid transit problem is necessarily deferred. The preparation of the certificates, with their necessary detail, will occupy a little time. And during that time [illegible] the final action of the board the [illegible] opportunity to make further suggestions.

Legal Powers of the Board.

A brief reference to the legal powers of the board in this regard may be convenient. By Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act the board, upon application of any railway corporation operating within the city limits, may fix and determine the route or routes by which such corporation "may connect with other steam railways, or the stations thereof, or with steam ferries, or may extend its lines within said city, and may authorize any such railway company to lay an additional track or tracks * * * and to acquire terminal or other facilities necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public on any street or place, except the place now known as Battery Park, on which said railway may be located." This board must also fix (1) the locations of the railways and the new tracks and facilities; (2) the plans of construction; (3) the times within which they shall be respectively constructed; (4) the compensation to be made therefor to the city; (5) such other terms, conditions, and requirements as to the board shall appear just and proper.

The amount of the annual license fee or rental must be readjusted at intervals of not more than thirty-five years. A certificate must be prepared by the board, setting forth in detail the action taken, which is to be delivered to the railway corporation making the application, upon receipt of its written acceptance of the terms, conditons, and requirements proposed. Such certificate, when accepted by the railway, operates as a grant of new franchise and constitutes a contract between the city and the railway corporation, enforceable by the Rapid Transit Board in the name of the city by suit for specific performance or otherwise.

We have accordingly prepared and herewith submit a statement showing in general what new routes, tracks, and facilities should, in our judgment, be granted, and also the location, plans of construction, time of construction, and compensation to the city, with such "other terms, conditions, and requirements" as seem proper. It will be seen that we have advised granting in substance almost everything now applied for, but with modifications, to secure the right of the city to speedy relief. We do not advise granting the proposed extension on the Boulevard, but instead we suggest a route on Amsterdam Avenue.

Certificate for Each Franchise.

We recommend that the board authorize the immediate preparation by the chief engineer and counsel of detailed certificates pursuant to the act, accompanied by suitable maps and plans of construction, granting to the Manhattan Company upon its acceptance the seven additional franchises summarized below; that there be a separate certificate for each franchise, so that the Manhattan Company may accept or reject any or all of them, and that the period for its acceptance shall not exceed thirty days from the time of the delivery by the board of copies of such certificates. We have some doubt whether the grant of new routes should not be conditional upon an acceptance by the company of the franchises for increased facilities on the existing lines.

In our opinion, the northerly extensions of the east and west side elevated systems will not materially increase existing rapid transit facilities unless they shall be preceded by the construction of additional tracks to the south of them. Such extensions would add local conveniences to the new territory reached at the north, but, as the existing elevated system has, for the busy hours of the day in the morning and evening, reached its maximum carrying capacity along the lower portions of both the east and west side lines, the result of the northerly extensions would have little, if any, other effect than to enable the population at a greater distance to the north to enjoy rapid transit facilities while probably excluding from those facilities a corresponding population at the south. In our opinion, therefore, the Manhattan Company will not find it to be to its pecuniary interest to construct such extensions until it shall have provided the additional facilities to carry the increased traffic down town. The company would otherwise accomplish no more than to carry substantially the same number of passengers at a materially greater cost. For these reasons we propose that the franchises for extensions shall not be dependent upon the acceptance by the company of the franchises for additional facilities.

Where Improvement Is Needed.

We cannot too strongly emphasize our conviction that any radical improvement of the transit situation by the Manhattan Company depends absolutely upon their providing additional facilities on the southern portion of the existing elevated railroad system. Of these the most urgent is the improvement of the Third Avenue road. We propose the remodeling of the City Hall station, the building of four tracks from the City Hall to Fifth Street, (near Cooper Union,) the completion of the third track (already laid part of the way) from Fifth Street to the Harlem River, and very improved terminals at the Harlem River. The adoption of these suggestions would permit the running of numerous express trains, thus relieving overcrowding and greatly shortening the time to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. A far more effective method of relief would be to build a four-track road all the way to the Harlem River, which would nearly double the carrying capacity of the present structure; and this we should have recommended if we had had the slightest reason to believe it would be accepted by the Manhattan Company.

In view of the great importance of the surface traffic on the Bowery, we recommend that no columns be placed in the roadway south of Houston Street.

The new routes along West Street, and from the Brooklyn Bridge to the Hudson River, have been strongly urged upon us by the Manhattan Company, and we advise granting them substantially as applied for. In reference to the West Street route, concerning which a legal question was raised, we are advised by the counsel of the board that the route laid out as an approach to the proposed Hudson River Bridge does not constitute a legal obstacle, and in this view we understand that the counsel of the Manhattan Company concur.

Right to Cross Broadway Advised.

The Manhattan Company is advised by its counsel that the rapid transit statute permits a road crossing Broadway such as it has asked. The counsel of the board have taken a different view, but the Manhattan Company has stated that it is so confident of its legal position that it is prepared to take the risk. Without giving any assurance as to the legal right, we have concluded to recommend that the board tender to the Manhattan Company a right to cross Broadway, and also to recommend that, in case the Manhattan Company accept the certificate, the board join with that company in an application to the Legislature to so amend the statute as to put beyond question the right of crossing Broadway at this single point. We wish, however, to have it clearly understood that, in our opinion, Broadway ought not, except in this case, to be occupied by an elevated railroad. The importance and dignity of that chief thoroughfare of the city should, so far as public necessities will permit, be preserved.

No Elevated Road on the Boulevard.

We cannot advise the surrender of the Boulevard to an elevated road. That street is one of the most beautiful in New York; the improvements upon it are costly, and it ought not to be sacrificed unless to some imperative public necessity. The convenience of the traveling public, and, as we believe, the convenience of the Manhattan Company, will be quite as well served by placing this route under Amsterdam (Tenth) Avenue; but the improvements along Amsterdam Avenue from about Seventieth Street north are of such a character that the damages to abutting property would be almost prohibitive. Nor can we advise an elevated road at the crossing of Seventy-second Street, or opposite the front of the Cathedral at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. We, therefore, recommend a tunnel from a point south of Seventieth Street to at least One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Tunnel construction under Amsterdam Avenue, except at the crossing of Manhattan Valley, where the road would need to be carried on a viaduct, would not be materially, if at all, more expensive than the construction of an elevated railroad, making due allowance for abuttal damages.

We cannot approve the suggestion made to us by the President of the Manhattan Company that it be granted an underground route under the Boulevard. That would imply the destruction of the real and sufficient rapid transit plan for which the people of the city have voted, which has been repeatedly approved by practically unanimous votes of the Legislature and practically unanimous action of the city authorities, and which has now received the approval of the Appellate Division. Those routes and plans should be scrupulously observed and carried out. There is no possible room for doubt that the elevated railroad system, however extended and improved, will in a very brief time have all the traffic it can carry. There will, in addition, be business more than sufficient to make profitable a modern rapid transit road, built in accordance with the plans so universally approved. These plans represent years of labor, vast detail, and a very considerable expense incurred by the city. To destroy them by surrendering an essential feature to the Manhattan Company [illegible] interests of the future interests of the city.

As to Time for Construction.

With reference to the "terms, conditions, and requirements" to be imposed in the grants of the several franchises, we offer the following suggestions:

A.—As to the time to be allowed for construction. The application of the Manhattan Railway Company contains an offer to construct the four new routes asked for within periods varying from two to five years after the constitutional consents have been obtained; but this offer is subject to so many provisos, reservations, and exceptions as to be really valueless. In regard to additional facilities on existing lines, the offer is to construct them "from time to time as the traffic shall, in the judgment of the said company, require or demand." There is no positive undertaking that the additional facilities ever will be furnished.

In our opinion no franchise should be granted to any company unless it enters into a positive obligation to construct within some clearly defined period. The City of New York ought not to grant an option to build. The inevitable operation of such an option to the Manhattan Company would be to preclude the solution of the problem by any other agency. If the Manhattan Company should not assume a positive and enforceable obligation, the city would be remediless in case that company should hereafter conclude to let the present situation continue.

We have not allowed the Manhattan Company as much time for construction as it has asked for. The main reason in the mind of the public for giving to that company any further rights in the streets is that that company can and ought to provide immediate relief. There is every reason to believe that the underground road, now officially approved, can be constructed within four years from the time a contract is let. To give to the Manhattan Company as long a period or a longer period to construct facilities or extensions would be the surrender of the hope of immediate relief from that company, the hope which is the principal justification of the proposed grants.

In each of the franchises to be granted to the Manhattan Company we therefore propose the insertion of a clause absolutely requiring construction within a specified length of time, subject only to delays on the part of the courts or other public authorities. To permit delay by reason of "any trust, corner, or combination among manufacturers of or dealers in steel or iron" or by reason of other contingencies, as suggested in the Manhattan application would practically surrender the provision of rapid transit to the discretion of the Manhattan Company.

To Prevent Legal Delays.

To assure the city as far as possible against delays in courts, we propose that the board shall, by the terms of the grant of each franchise, be enabled as a party or in the name of the city as a party to intervene in proceedings to obtain the consent of the Appellate Division or for condemnation and in all suits or proceedings in which injunctions shall or may be granted and in all other suits and proceedings affecting the franchise.

To guard against unreasonable delay in effective application for the consent of the municipal authorities we propose that each franchise, except that for the Centre and Canal Streets branch, shall by its terms become void at the option of the board in case such consents are not obtained within three calendar months from the time the certificate is accepted by the Manhattan Company. In the case of the Centre Street and Canal Street branch we propose, in view of the legal uncertainties, that the period shall be one year. These periods, however, do not include the consents of property owners or the substituted consent of the Appellate Division.

Each certificate granting the franchises should, in our opinion, provide that in case the Manhattan Company does not within a brief period, to be prescribed, actually exercise the franchises then the Rapid Transit Board may annul the franchises without any return to the Manhattan Company of such payments as it shall have made by way of rental or otherwise.

Recommend Low Rates of Rentals.

B. We recommend rentals at low rates. And this because the rates can, with advantage to the city, be made lower at the present time if the Manhattan Company will promptly contract to relieve the situation than would be proper at a later date.

C.—We propose that the rental originally prescribed in each of the franchises shall be readjusted at intervals of twenty-five years, no readjusted rental to be less than the rental originally prescribed and the amount of every readjusted rental to be determined by arbitration or by the Supreme Court, as provided by the Rapid Transit act.

Question of Motive Power.

D.—We have carefully considered the insertion in one or more of the franchises of a requirement that the motive power be changed. It has been the public understanding for a long time past that the Manhattan Company proposed to substitute electricity for steam, and we were disappointed that such change was not mentioned in the Manhattan application. But, with some hesitation, we have concluded that, in order to facilitate the Manhattan Company in speedily providing the other additional facilities, it will be best not to insist on the condition of a change of motive power. We more readily reach this view because in our opinion it will very soon be to the plain interest of the Manhattan Company to make the change without regard to the great advantage to the public.

E.—We propose to make it a condition that the Manhattan Company shall not maintain grade crossings upon new routes or at Chatham Square, or at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. Those crossing are dangerous and absolutely inconsistent with a high rate of speed. Such crossings in the existing system are responsible for large delay, and, in our opinion, their continued existence precludes any proper rapid transit.

Plans to be Approved by the Board.

F—We further propose that each franchise shall provide that all structures, including stations, terminal facilities, &c., shall be built in accordance with detailed plans and specifications to be approved by this board; that the new elevated structure shall be generally similar to the existing elevated structure; that the columns shall, wherever practicable, be placed at the curbs of the street; that, where it is necessary to place them in th roadway, they shall be so placed as to leave on each side of the street an uninterrupted space at least eighteen feet wide; that, except during construction, there shall be no interference with the existing surface railways, and that no column shall be placed within four feet in the clear of the nearest rail of any surface railway; that the extension or additional facility shall be actually and diligently operated with due regard to the convenience of the traveling public; and that the train service during the night shall be adequate.

G—We further propose that each franchise for a new route or extension shall in substance provide as a condition for granting the same that the Manhattan Railway Company shall not oppose the construction at any future time of a rapid transit railway through, along, under, over, or across the portions of the streets affected by such franchise, and will grant all reasonable facilities for the construction of the same, provided that such railway shall not cross the line of the Manhattan Company at grade.

More Tracks in Park Row and Bowery

The following is a summary of the franchises proposed:

1. The construction of two additional tracks from the City Hall along Park Row and the Bowery to Fifth Street, the tracks to be so arranged at Chatham Square that there shall be no grade crossing, and at the City Hall station that passengers shall come in and go out on separate platforms, and that two of the tracks shall be used for express trains.

The certificate should expressly provide that no columns are to be placed in the roadway of the Bowery south of Houston Street and that there shall be an express station at Grand Street, so arranged that express trains shall remain on their own tracks while taking on or discharging passengers.

For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of the gross receipts at the stations between City Hall and Fifth Street, including the City Hall Station and the station at Fifth Street, if one shall be placed there, over the gross receipts from said stations as reported for the year 1897. The franchise should include the requirement that the Manhattan Company shall, by its acceptance of the franchise, contract to complete the construction within two years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, and that the only additional time to be allowed shall be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the two years, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

Third Avenue Line Improvements.

II. The construction of a continuous third track from Fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street along Third Avenue, with provision for express stations at Twenty-third, Forty-second, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and at such other streets as the board may designate; but such stations to be so arranged that express trains may remain on the centre track while taking on and discharging passengers. For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of gross receipts of the stations between Fifth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, not including the station, if any, at Fifth Street, but including the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, over the gross receipts from said stations as reported for the year 1897.

The franchise should include the requirement that the Manhattan Company shall, by its acceptance, contract to complete the construction within one year after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, and that the only additional time to be allowed shall be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. This franchise should also include a requirement that the Manhattan Company improve the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street terminus at Third Avenue so as to avoid the existing congestion and delay, and to permit the running of through trains in connection with the present suburban branch of the Manhattan Railway. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

East Side Extension to Bedford Park.

III. The northern extension of the east side line to Bedford Park as proposed in the application of the Manhattan Company of Jan. 31. The original rental for this franchise should be 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all stations upon the extension. The extension should be built within two years after the permission of the municipal authorities shall be obtained, the only additional time to be allowed for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the two years, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $50 a day.

Third Track on West Side.

IV. The construction of a continuous third track on the Ninth and Eighth Avenue line from Rector Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with the provision for at least five express stations, to be located by the board: but such stations to be so arranged that trains may remain on the centre track while taking on and discharging passengers, and the tracks at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue to be so arranged as to eliminate grade crossings. For this franchise we propose an original rental of 2 per cent. of the increase of the gross receipts of the stations between Rector Street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, including the stations at those two points, over the gross receipts at such stations as reported for the year 1897. Construction should be completed within one year, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city, as aforesaid, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone being excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $100 a day.

Battery Park Preserved.

V. The construction of the West Street and ferry connecting route, as proposed by the Manhattan Company, modified, however, so as to require the inclusion therein of a loop at Battery Place with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, which shall not occupy any portion of Battery Park; and as to further require that the crossing of the existing Ninth Avenue line at Horatio or Gansevoort Street by the new line shall be overhead; and as to further require that the north-bound track of the new line shall be carried over the existing Sixth Avenue line at Thirteenth Street, and run to a connection with the corresponding track of the Sixth Avenue line without a grade crossing of the south-bound track. We propose that the original rental for this franchise shall be 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at all stations upon the route. The construction should be completed within three years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the three years, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $200 a day.

A Line Across Broadway.

VI. The construction of the City Hall branch along Centre and Canal Streets, as proposed in the Manhattan application, except that the route shall be diverted from Canal Street at Watts Street and run westerly along Watts Street to West Street, in order to make direct communication with the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and except that the line shall be carried over the existing Sixth Avenue line at West Broadway and Canal Street, and that if a physical connection between the two lines shall be desired, the same shall be so arranged as to avoid any grade crossings; and except that it shall be carried over the existing Ninth Avenue line; and except that there shall be no columns between the building lines on Broadway.

For this franchise we propose an original rental of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at all stations upon the route, including the proposed new station at the City Hall. The construction should be completed within three years after receiving the permission of the municipal authorities, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the one year, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $150 a day.

The Line to King's Bridge.

VII. A route beginning at the intersection of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, there connecting with the existing railways of the Manhattan Company, and thence proceeding over, through, and along West Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue; thence over, through, and along Tenth Avenue to a point at or within 200 feet of the centre line of Fifty-sixth Street; thence to be carried by tunnel under Tenth Avenue, otherwise called Amsterdam Avenue, to a point between Fort George and Dyckman Street, and thence by viaduct over and along Tenth Avenue, otherwise called Amsterdam Avenue, to its intersection with King's Bridge Road, and thence over and along King's Bridge Road to King's Bridge, with the option to the Manhattan Company to construct a viaduct over the Manhattan Valley, instead of a tunnel beneath the same, but no permanent interference to be permitted with the surface of Tenth (Amsterdam) Avenue south of the north building line of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, or between the south building line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and a point —— feet south of Dyckman Street. The tunnel above provided for should be sufficiently deep to allow another tunnel to be built over it at the intersection of Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard, and also to allow of a substantially level track from Fifty-sixth Street to Dyckman Street. For this franchise we propose an original rental for the first year of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of all stations upon the extension; for the second year, of 2 per cent. upon the like gross receipts; for the third year of 3 per cent.; for the fourth year, of 4 per cent., and for each succeeding year, of 5 per cent. The extension should be built to Dyckman Street within three years after the permission of the municipal authorities shall be obtained, and to King's Bridge within two years more, the only additional time to be allowed to be for delays caused by legal proceedings, in which the Rapid Transit Board or the city shall, as already mentioned, have the right to intervene. In case construction should not be complete at the end of the respective times allowed, (delays by positive injunction alone excepted,) the rental should be payable until construction is complete and operation begun at the rate of $250 a day.

The Rapid Transit Problem.

If the Manhattan Company shall accept the seven franchises thus proposed and carry them out according to their terms, the rapid transit facilities of the city will be materially improved. The rapid transit problem, however, will not be solved. On the contrary, it is our belief that before the periods prescribed in the franchises shall have expired the necessity will be even clearer than it is now for an additional rapid transit system having the enormous advantages incidental to a system carried through tunnels constructed in the improved modern method. This will, in our opinion, be the case, notwithstanding the increase of the capacity and traffic of the Manhattan system. If the Manhattan Company shall exercise all the franchises now proposed to be tendered it, it will be able to carry a very much larger number of passengers, and to carry them with a materially increased rate of speed. And as our proposition is that the Manhattan Company shall be permitted to take any one or more or all of the franchises, the company is enabled, if it does not see its way to undertake all of these obligations, still to undertake such of them as shall give material relief. If the Manhattan Company shall, pursuant to the statute, accept all the certificates tendered by the Rapid Transit Board, the city and the public will have assurance of a reasonably prompt and material improvement of its transit facilities.

MANHATTAN PEOPLE SILENT.

They Refuse to Discuss the Proposed Franchises.

When Russell Sage was seen last evening at his house, he declined to say anything about the report of the committee on the proposed franchises, or whether the Manhattan officers would accept any of the franchises.

"It is too early to say anything about the matter," he said. "We have got to consult over the matter carefully, and we will then have another conference with the committee. Will I be ready to say anything tomorrow? No, I will not. Perhaps I may in the early part of next week."

Marcellus Hartley declined to say anything, and R. M. Gallaway refused to be interviewed.

Chamber of Commerce to Protest.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held early next week to protest against the Ellsworth bill to legislate the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners out of office to make room for a bi-partisan commission. Notices will be sent out on Saturday of the call for the meeting.

DOUBLE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

A Legislative Error Will Cost the State Nearly $100,000.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 17.—The Attorney General has ruled that there will have to be two State elections in Texas this year. The regular election, to elect State officers and Congressmen, as well as Legislators and county officers, will be held, as usual, the second Tuesday in November, but a special election will have to be held the first Tuesday, which is the first day of November, to pass on some Constitutional amendments, submitted by the last Legislature to be voted on this year.

Through an error in drafting the resolutions, the provisions were that the amendments should be voted on the first Tuesday in November. It was the intention to make this day fall on the same day as the State election, but this year November comes in on Tuesday. Thus this carelessness on the part of the Legislature will cost the State nearly $100,000.

COMMANDS SQUADRON A.

Ex-Police Commissioner Andrews Chosen Major of the Command.

Ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews was last night elected Major of Squadron A, taking the place of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. The election was held at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The vote was unanimous. Major Andrews was not present when the election took place, but came to the armory when notified and was presented to the officers of the squadron.

Major Andrews is a graduate of West Point and was for a number of years in the regular army, being a Lieutenant of artillery. He was also on Gen. Fitzgerald's staff for several years.

American Cut Glass Abroad.

American manufactures already lead the world in most lines, and another laurel has just been added to Columbia's commercial crown. It has remained for a New York firm to place the United States at the head of the procession in the manufacture of cut glass. Until recently the finest articles of cut glass were imported to this country from Stroubridge, England; Messrs. Higgins & Seiter, of 54 West Twenty-second Street have reversed the former practice, for they are now exporting choice cut glass to Europe.

Only a few days ago the good ship Martello of the Wilson Line sailed hence for Hull, carrying in her cargo a magnificent cut glass service made to order by Messrs. Higgins & Seiter for Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock, our Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Czar. The goods are to be forwarded from Hull to St. Petersburg, marked, needless to say, "This side up, with care,"

The service included goblets, clarets, saucer-champagnes, wines, round-bowl sherries, decanters, carafes, and lemonade set.—Adv.

More Victims of Chicago's Coliseum.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The two big columns forming the main support to the entrance of the Coliseum Building, destroyed not long ago, collapsed without warning today, killing E. R. Baker and fatally injuring John Rice. Several others were injured slightly. All were workmen engaged in clearing up the ruins.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect March 17, is granted First Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, heretofore ordered to return to his proper station, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect Sept. 1, and then will join his troop.

First Lieut. William H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed for duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect July 6.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. Francis J. Ives, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Polhemus upon being so relieved will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York, for duty at that post.

Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Morgan, Alabama, for duty at that post.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, upon the arrival there of First Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Caswell, N. C., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will report to the commanding officer at Tybee Island, Ga., for duty at that post.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry—First Lieut. Erneste V. Smith, from Company I to Company H; First Lieut. Frederick W. Slader, from Company H to Company I; Second Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, from Company H to Company K; Second Lieut. William A. Raibourn, from Company K to Company F; Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes, from Company F to Company H.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Omaha, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry; Major Albert S. Towar, Paymaster; Major William H. Hammer, Paymaster; Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, Ninth Cavalry, Recorder.

Major William C. Shannon, Surgeon, heretofore ordered to report in person upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence to Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board, at San Francisco, for examination by the board, is now ordered to report to Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, President of the Army Retiring Board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by that board.

Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Capt. George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of Major of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as Major, to date from March 8, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

The resignation by Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, of his commission as Captain of Infantry (Twenty-fifth Regiment) only, has been accepted by the President to take effect March 19.

First Lieut. James Baylies, Tenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the University of Alabama, and will join his company.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Field is relieved as Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch is appointed Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. L. Wilson is detached from the Machias and ordered home; he will settle accounts and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Izard is ordered to the Machias March 22.

Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence March 22 and ordered to the Dolphin as watch and division officer March 24.

Lieut. T. Snowden is detached from the Washington Navy Yard March 22 and ordered to the Dolphin March 24.

Lieut. A. E. Culver is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance March 22 and ordered to the Dolphin March 24.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland is detached from the Bureau of Equipment March 22 and ordered to the Dolphin as Executive Officer March 24.

Commander H. W. Lyon is ordered to command the Dolphin March 24.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the Adams and ordered at once to the Albatross.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the hospital at Mare Island for treatment.

Paymaster's Clerk J. A. Morrison is appointed temporarily to assist in settlement of accounts of torpedo stations.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker is ordered to the Fish Commission; his unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Surgeon J. E. Gardner is ordered to the Dolphin March 24.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. Richards is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Machias March 22.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott is detached from the Machias March 22 and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. L. L. Reamy is ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks; his unexpired leave of absence is revoked.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn is detached from the Machias and ordered home and to await orders.

Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank is detached from the Machias March 22 and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach is detached from the Machias March 22 and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is detached from the Machias March 22 and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is detached from the Machias March 22 and ordered home and to await orders.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Machias March 22.

Lieut. G. R. Clark is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Puritan March 21.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Puritan March 21.

Ensign B. B. Bierer is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Puritan March 21.

Lieut. H. G. Dresel is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Puritan March 21.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Dolphin March 24.

Ensign W. C. Cole is detached from the Washington Navy Yard March 22 and ordered to the Dolphin March 24 as watch and division officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Fern sailed from Key West for Havana March 16.

Vesuvius sailed from Fort George, Florida, for Washington March 16.

Vicksburg sailed from Martinique for St. Thomas March 17.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, one mile and a sixteenth. Scarborough won, Victor second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:49.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Good Friend won, Miss Rowena second, Mocorito third. Time—1:01¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Linstock won, Hohenzollern second, Masoero third. Time—1:41.

FOURTH RACE.—St. Patrick's Day Handicap one mile and a quarter. Senator Bland won Judge Denny second, Flash Light third. Time—2:07.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds, half mile. Fermero won, Frank Ireland second, Semicolon third. Time—0:48½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Hurley Burley won, Fonsavannah second, Suscol third. Time—1:14.

No Race Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 17.—The announcement was made to-night by J. Hull Davidson, manager of the Kentucky Association Race Course, that there will be no meeting this Spring. This is the result of the Newport and Covington race tracks monopolizing the dates and the failure of legislation confining racing to thirty days at each track. The historic old course has never before failed to give a race meeting in the Spring.

New York A. C. Wins at Hockey.

The tie game between the New York Athletic Club and Hockey Club of New York was decided at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, resulting in favor of the athletic club by a score of 1 to 0. The Hockey Club players claimed after the game that they lost through an error of the goal umpire in allowing a goal to Bogart early in the second half. They said the puck did not pass through the goal posts. The victory gives the New York Athletic Club a clear lead for first place in the Amateur Hockey League.

Turf and Field Club Election.

The Board of Governors of the Turf and Field Club, which has its headquarters at the Morris Park race track, met yesterday at the club's office, 173 Fifth Avenue and elected the following officers for 1898: President—Perry Belmont; Vice President—S. Howland Robbins; Treasurer—Francis R. Appleton; Secretary—Amos T. French; Executive Committee—Brayton Ives, W. H. Sands, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr.

Shoot at Elkwood Park.

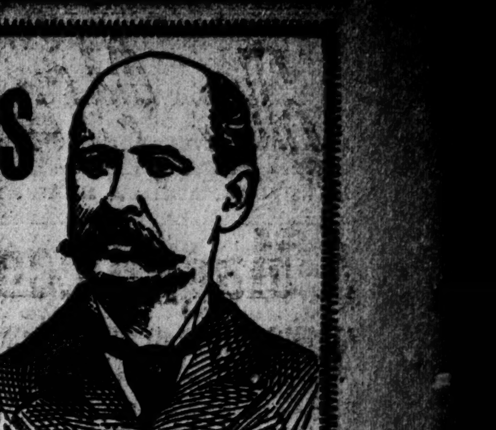
LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 17.—The preliminary handicap was shot at Elkwood Park this afternoon. There were ten entries. The conditions were twenty-five birds, $15 entrance, handicap from 26 to 33 yards, three moneys, high guns. Capt. Brewer, Ferd Vandyke, and H. C. White divided with twenty-four kills each. Morfey, Capt. Money, Dr. Knowlton, Al Ivins, and Cooper each missed two. There were six sweeps, most of the crack shooters taking part.

Football Teams May Visit America.

LONDON, March 17.—The Everton and Celtic football teams belonging to Liverpool and Glasgow, respectively, are considering a visit to America next season for the purpose of playing a series of exhibition games under the auspices of a syndicate whose terms are likely to be accepted.

W. L. Douglas

$3.50 SHOE



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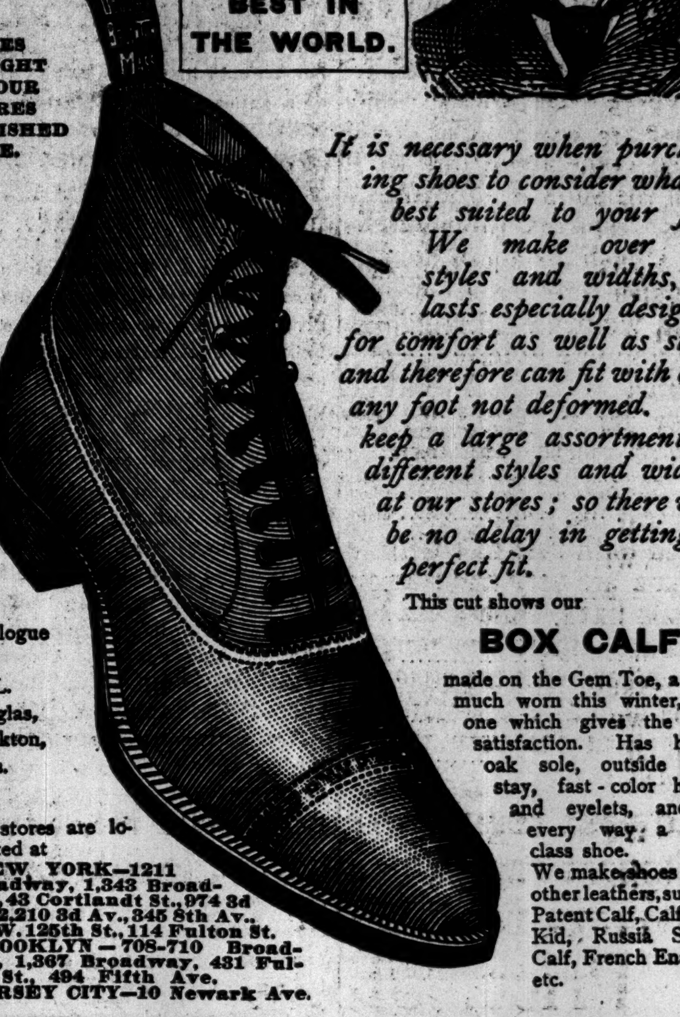

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REMOVAL SALE.

During the erection of our new building on this site we will remove, about April 1st, to 325 Broadway. As that building is entirely too small to carry our large stock, we have decided to reduce stock, by offering all our goods at extremely low prices, to make them move rapidly.

BICYCLES.

Gale's 1897 model, $75 list	$25.00
Duane 1897 model, $50	20.00
Highest grade juveniles, 26-in. frame, $45 list	25.00
1897 20th Century lamp	1.00
1897 M. & W. Lamps	1.25
1898 Dietz Lamps	1.25
$1.00 Demon Lamps	.50
Minute Repair Kits	.15
Perfect Toe Clips	.10
U. S. Cyclometers	.60
Satchel Tool Bags	.25

SPORTING GOODS.

$6.50	Sweaters	$4.00
5.00	Sweaters	2.50
50c.	Cotton Jerseys	.30
25c.	Leather Belts	.15
75c.	Leather Belts	.35
1.00 & 1.50	Leather Belts	.60
4.00	Tennis Shoes	1.50
3.50	Bicycle Shoes	1.90
50c.	Bicycle Hose	.20
75c.	Bicycle & Golf Hose	.35
1.00	Imported Golf Hose	.50
1.50	Imported Golf Hose	.75
3.00	Cycle Coats	1.00
5.00	Cycle & Golf Coats	2.50
3.00	Bicycle Pants	1.00
1.00	Gymnasium Shoes	.50

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Rehearsal—2:00 P. M.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—A Maiden's Dream—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TWO DISTINCT QUESTIONS.

The reports from Havana that the finding of the Spanish court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine will differ from the finding of our own court are amusingly premature and unauthenticated, since the investigation has not been completed on either side, and no intimation has been given of the nature of the reports. Still these rumors have a safe basis of probability. If our naval officers find that the Maine was shattered by an external explosion it may be expected that the Spaniards will report that the explosion was internal. Presumably they would ask that the dispute be referred to an international tribunal.

The facts now known to the public do not make this proposition inadmissible. It may become inadmissible when the finding of the American court of inquiry is presented. The blowing up of our battleship was in law an invasion of our territory and an act of violence upon our flag and the property of our Government, which we should punish in our own way, if the evidence convinced us that Spanish Government officials were implicated in the offense. But a report attributing the disaster to an unknown external agency would, if disputed, raise questions of fact which might with great propriety be laid before a judicial tribunal for hearing and determination. The decision of the tribunal would doubtless turn upon the evidence as to whether Spain showed due diligence in guarding the Maine from attack.

The Geneva tribunal was concerned chiefly with principles of law, the facts as to the construction of the Alabama in an English port and her departure thence to prey on our commerce being pretty definitely established. Under the three rules laid down in Article VI. of the treaty of Washington for the conduct of the arbitration the question of due diligence became the principal subject of discussion. The decision and award laid down the rule that "due diligence" was care "exercised by the neutral Governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed from a failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part." We obeyed this rule when the Vizcaya visited our waters by exercising perfect diligence, which is something more than due diligence. On any accepted construction of the words due diligence and the known facts as to Spain's precautions for the protection of the Maine in Havana Harbor we should have a case which we might cheerfully and with confidence submit to a tribunal of arbitration, and that would be the natural disposition of such a case arising between two friendly nations having no other cause of dispute.

But any determination of the Maine question which left the Cuban question pending would by no means free our relations with Spain from all cause of anxiety. The pacification of Cuba is the greater and more momentous question. It is at present the chief concern of our Government and our people, because it is the only feature of our external relations that disturbs our quiet or threatens our security. The disorder in Cuba we should have to deal with even if the Maine were still afloat and her dead walked her decks unharmed.

The Government at Madrid must recognize the very strong probability that the two questions will be treated separately by us. We may consent to arbitrate reparation for the Maine. Spain will hardly invoke such an adjustment of her trouble in Cuba. When the project of a general treaty of arbitration came before the Pan-American Congress at Washington objection was made on behalf of several States to submitting to arbitrators any question involving the dignity, the honor, or the territory of a nation. On all these grounds Spain is sure to reject all propositions that she give up Cuba, or that she go before a tribunal that might decide that she should give up Cuba. It is at once evident that the Maine question and the Cuban question must part at the door of the arbitrators' chamber.

We shall come promptly to a decision what to do about the Maine. The course of the Government will be determined no doubt before the report has been twenty-four hours in its hands, and its policy we may be assured will command approval and support. Uncertainty as to that matter will not very long keep the public mind in suspense.

How long will the anxieties to which the disorders in Cuba give rise continue to harass us, depress our trade, and retard prosperity on its way? We know very well that rumors of war play the mischief with business, but those who deprecate preparations for war and daily curse Cuba on that account must be very short of sight if they do not see that the rumors will not be laid nor our fleets be dispersed and our defense fund returned to the Treasury until Cuba has been freed from Spanish rule and put under a Government of its own people. The unhappy and impatient merchant can determine for himself whether we should be better off if the thing were done quickly or if it were put off to kill another season's business. That is a most serious question for the Government and for all of us. When to take the first step to abate the nuisance is perhaps a more troublesome question than what the first step shall be. That the nuisance exists, and that it has become intolerable is not disputed by any reasonable observer. That Spain can never abate it is almost equally indisputable. That we have a lawful and moral right to abate it for our own peace and security is beyond doubt, and a second reason, humanity, prompts interference in a struggle of which starvation, assassination, disease, and bankruptcy mark the hopeless and purposeless stage. When shall it be?

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Even in moments of petulance the Mayor ought not to be betrayed into such exceedingly foolish speeches as that in which he replied to the request of the North Side taxpayers for his assistance in securing rapid transit. Here is an extract from the report of his remarks:

> "I believe in better facilities for rapid transit, but rapid transit is tied hand and foot by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The whole matter seems to rest in the hands of the Commissioners, and, as they hold their meetings in secret, I have no means of finding out what they do, except from the interviews of the Commissioners."

To none but fools and deaf men is it possible to talk in that way without loss of reputation. The Mayor's visitors knew very well that it is not the Commissioners, but the foes of the Commissioners, men very near the Mayor himself, that have tied rapid transit hand and foot. If they had not been more self-controlled than himself they would have laughed in his face when he said that he had no means of finding out what the Commissioners do because they hold their meetings in secret. He is by law a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and he has shown himself neglectful of duty and unfaithful to a public trust by his surly refusal to attend its meetings.

Rapid transit may be killed by these tactics and this policy of obstruction, but we shall know its murderers. They do not take the slightest pains to conceal either the viciousness of their designs or the indecency of their motives. The Jolly Roger at the pirate's masthead is not a more frank business announcement than the Ellsworth bill for a bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission. Is it not notorious that engineering and politics are correlative branches of science? Who would accept a Mugwump opinion of the strength of materials or a margin of safety? Would it not be an immense comfort to the chief technical experts employed on the work if they could drop into the Democratic Club or at 49 Broadway for an enlightening chat on strains and arch construction?

It is not that the veil over this job is transparent—there is no veil at all. The job is naked. All men see it and smell it, for none was ever ranker. PLATT and CROKER have got beyond the stage of hypocrisy and pretense. They go about their business openly, and the public be blanked. There is a mint of money in the Ellsworth bill. If they can sweep the present commission out of existence and get rapid transit into their own hands the sun of prosperity will rise, and, defying the laws of the physical universe, as these bosses defy the people of New York, it will not set for several years.

What do the people of New York propose to do about it? Be blanked, defied, cheated, and kept hanging to straps in slow-transit vehicles? We have very little doubt of it. It is just like them. They have been trying to get rapid transit for nearly a score of years. Acts and amendments of acts brought them but little nearer to the goal. At length they gave their imperative command at the polls, but that was not enough. There were still obstruction and delay. And now, when by the tireless labors of the most energetic and able commission to which they have ever intrusted the matter the realization of their wish has been brought within view, the bandits block the way.

It is a pretty chicken-hearted people that, though the odds be two millions to two, fears to fall upon the bandits with bludgeons and axes and pitchforks and pikes. We presume they would make the attack if there were some leader, some organized body to provide the pitchforks and beat the drums.

MONEY FOR THE CANALS.

The bill submitting to the people the question of a loan of $7,000,000 for the completion of the canal improvement is likely to pass the Legislature, even at this late date, and should do so. It obviously has the support of what may be called the New York City branch of the Democratic minority, and it naturally appeals strongly to the majority, whom the loan would pull out of a pit of their own digging. Whether the Democrats up the State, under the lead of Mr. HILL, will undertake to commit the party against the loan, should it be submitted to the people, or whether there will be a strong local opposition, even though the issue be not made in the convention, remains to be seen.

We have no hesitation in saying, as we have often said, that the people should have a chance to vote on this project, and we believe that it would be in the interest of the whole State that the loan should be authorized and the improvement of the canals completed. There have been incompetency, deceit, and gross abuse of public trust in the whole business so far; of that, unfortunately, there is no room for doubt. The original loan of $9,000,000 was obtained on misrepresentation of the facts, either intentional or due to gross ignorance. The plans for improvement were made either with absurd lack of knowledge and extreme recklessness or with the purpose to commit the State to a heavy expenditure beyond the amount authorized. These plans were followed and the money used up, while the facts were deliberately concealed from the public and from the Legislature until too late to enforce any change. From these proceedings, which were in effect corrupt, the Republican machine and its favorites derived great advantage, and there is no question as to the base motives of ALDRIDGE and his associates in the matter. Nevertheless the money has been spent. It will be practically wasted unless the work is completed, and the completion of the work is of the greatest value to the State. Therefore, the people should have the opportunity to pass upon the question, and, if they are wisely guided, they will approve the loan. If the matter is not acted on this year it cannot be taken up again until the election of 1900, and no appropriation can be made until 1901. Three years will be lost.

But there is grave doubt whether the voters will take this view of the case. Indeed if it should be possible to conduct the campaign next Fall on State issues alone, it is highly probable that the resentment toward Gov. BLACK and the Republican Party for the bad conduct of this business and for their general record would be so great that the loan would be denied. Nor is it by any means certain that it will not in any case be denied. For this risk, which is a grave one, and for the injury the State would then suffer, Gov. BLACK and his Administration would alone be responsible. They have been "playing politics" of a dangerous sort, and with utter disregard of the people's interest and their own duty, and they have courted condemnation which may defer the canal improvement for a long time. We trust that this will not be the result, and that the work will be pressed to completion. But it is humiliating that the corrupt devices of these shameless politicians cannot at the same time be punished as they deserve.

SENATOR ELLSWORTH.

We wonder if there is another country enjoying the blessing of free representative government in which an elected legislator would make so shameless an avowal as was made by Senator ELLSWORTH in withdrawing his newspaper bill.

The bill was a very important one in its avowed purpose, and still more so in its concealed purpose. It undertook to "prohibit and punish the publication and dissemination of licentious, indecent, and degrading papers"—an object which any public man may seek by proper means with a clear conscience. But the real object of the bill, as became plain so soon as it was discussed, was to create a vaguely defined crime, for the alleged commission of which all newspapers could be pursued, persecuted, and blackmailed. When the public understood this fact and saw that there was real danger that the bill would be passed the indignation aroused was so general and overwhelming that the bill was put aside, and has now been withdrawn.

It would be perfectly natural and right that the Senator introducing such a measure and pressing it well toward its final passage should wish to rid himself of the disgrace of such action. He might very well declare that he had not fully understood his own bill, or that, though he did not think it so bad as the public believed it to be, he yielded to popular sentiment and abandoned it. That would not be a very dignified situation for a Senator, but there would be no moral turpitude in it; it would amount to a candid admission of mistake, or to a concession to public feeling. But this is not what Senator ELLSWORTH did, nor anything like it.

He stood up in the Senate and announced, first, that he was a mere tool in introducing the bill, and second, that he was nothing more than a tool in withdrawing it. In neither case did he profess or exercise any discretion of his own. He had not self-respect enough to refuse the dirty job of introduction; he had not enough to throw the bill up of his own motion when he found what the people thought of it. His conscience did not prevent the former course; it did not induce the latter. The whipped dog who runs and comes at his master's bidding has as high a notion of responsibility as Mr. ELLSWORTH.

"This bill," he declared, "was introduced after extended consultation, and with approval, the same as have been some other bills introduced by me which may occur to the minds of Senators." "The responsibility," he continued, with some incoherence, "upon which rested its introduction, does not now deem it wise that this bill should be pressed to passage, and without, on my part, assuming any further responsibility as to that than I had for its introduction, I withdraw it." And the worst of it is that this invertebrate politician, obeying the orders of an unnamed but not unknown master, is no worse than the body of his associates in both parties.

YELLOW JOURNALS AND YELLOW READERS.

We observe with interest that the students of Packard College have been passing five preambles and a resolution respecting what they describe as the "Yellow Journals." The preambles consist of what everybody says, even the purchasers of the journals in question, and may therefore be dismissed. The resolution, however, asks "the co-operation of the public in refusing to buy these sheets," and that is very much to the point. The journals in question are not published for the health of their proprietors. They are published in order to make money and to attain the largest circulation, and their intelligent proprietors find the course they adopt the surest means to this end. Denunciation of them is merely denunciation of the people who buy them, and therefore it comes very oddly, as it often does come, from people who buy them. Without doubt there are among these purchasers many who do not believe what they see in them, but treat them as amusing or exciting works of fiction, or think they do. They are willing to buy a cent's worth of lies in the morning and another cent's worth in the afternoon by way of a cheap stimulant or moral cocktail.

The attitude of such people when they take to denouncing what they persist in patronizing is neither engaging nor respectable. They may believe that the stimulant does them no harm. But they cannot be sure of that. Part of the stimulation consists in the constant guessing how much of what they are reading is false and how much is true, and of this they can never be certain. Meanwhile some of the yellow is sure to "rub off" on their own minds. A man who has been indulging himself in a debauch of yellow "news," even though he at once "exhibits" to himself the bromide of a truthful newspaper, can generally be told by his discourse upon the Spanish question. His discourse will consist largely of "ifs," putting hypothetically the suggestions which the yellow newspapers have put without qualification. If, he will say, SAGASTA did cable instructions to have the Maine blown up, or if the divers have found fragments of mines and traced the wires connecting with them to Marshal BLANCO's headquarters, why in that case we must do so and so. If the man who pretends that he reads the yellow newspapers as fiction will examine himself, he will find this to be the effect upon him. And, indeed, the morality of the practice of buying lies, avowedly as lies, is fairly open to question.

But how about the weaker vessels? There is a considerable number of the readers of the yellow newspapers who not only find the news those journals purvey stimulating, but believe it to be nutritious. They swallow without question the tremendous whoppers which the authors of them concoct with shrieks of laughter. How large this proportion is of the total buyers we have no means of learning. But it will not be disputed that the effect of yellow journals upon those who devour them in good faith is wholly bad. The readers who buy them in bad faith should consider this, and apply the appropriate and Scriptural remedy: If yellow journals make my brother to believe lies, I will buy no more yellow journals while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

It is superfluous to add that we do not say this with any view to the injury of our esteemed yellow contemporaries, but only with a view to their conversion. They might be agencies for great good, instead of being recognized public nuisances and dangers. If people abstained from buying them, they would not die, but they would be changed. A marked diminution of sales would sickly a yellow journal over with the pale cast of thought, after which it would be white.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Ex-Naval Cadet," whose highly interesting letter we published yesterday, stated many lamentable facts in regard to the cutting down of both line and staff which took place in 1882, but, so far as a somewhat careful reading of his communication has revealed, the errors whose correction was his avowed purpose in writing must have been made somewhere else than in the brief paragraph from this column that served him for text. Proof, however convincing, that the number of line officers now on the active list is inadequate to meet the demands, or even the necessities, of the present crisis, has no particular bearing on the fact that the engineer corps has been the victim of disgraceful jealousies. The line has its own troubles, no doubt, and some of them, including the reduction mourned by our correspondent, are shared by the staff, but the latter—whether from lack of power or of influence [illegible] difference—[illegible] importance of the former, to deprive it of well-earned honor, or to reduce it to numerical insignificance. In case of war it may well be that some of the line officers will have other grievances than those incidental to slowness of promotion, but so far as we remember none of them has been literally worked to death in the piping times of peace, a fate which "Ex-Naval Cadet" admits has befallen more than a few engineers. As to the relative ease with which, in an emergency, line and staff can be recruited from civil life, that, of course, is a question not to be decided and hardly to be discussed by a landsman, but it must be confessed that no obvious reason suggests itself to convince us that men from the merchant marine would be less useful on the decks of a warship than men from technical schools and machine shops in her engine room. That issue is not a very burning one. The wrongs to which we referred as disgraceful are matters of instant moment, even though, as our correspondent somewhat needlessly demonstrated, those wrongs are of earlier date than 1882.

—Pity is of course the predominant emotion in the minds of all civilized persons who consider the sufferings of the Cuban "reconcentrados," but strong as that feeling is, the question will arise: Why do these men await death among the women and children when the road to the insurgent camps is open and easy? The rebel armies are chiefly made up from the same class of small farmers and agricultural laborers that now starve in the cities and villages. Cubans who haven't the heart to fight for either side should not be surprised when they are kept on short rations.

—An investigation recently conducted by the health officials of St. Paul into the condition of the city's courtrooms has resulted in the discovery that pathogenic micro-organisms abound in every one of them, and that Judges, attorneys, and to a less extent witnesses and the general public in attendance at trials, are in danger of losing health and even life in these abodes of justice. Analyses of air taken from the courtrooms revealed the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis in several instances, and the germs of diphtheria, pneumonia, and other grave maladies were numerous. The report is long and technical, but from its wilderness of sesquipedalian terms emphatic advice as to the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation can be gathered. Open fireplaces are suggested as convenient means of insuring the introduction of fresh air, and the clumsy device of opening windows at the top is recommended in connection with the fireplaces as better than the constant breathing of stagnant air. Courts are everywhere much the same as regards ventilation, or, rather, as regards the lack of it, and in these days of widespread information on sanitary matters there is certainly no excuse for the evil odors and the mind-deadening lack of oxygen that so often accompany, and perhaps not less often interfere with, the determination of almost every point of law.

—In order, apparently, to avoid official interference with the quarrels of jealous cities, the First Assistant Postmaster General credits Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Buffalo with exactly the same number of inhabitants—400,000. To Columbus and Toledo, which are also fierce rivals, he gives 140,000.

PERSONAL.

—That was indeed a thrilling scene when Senator COGGESHALL, the eminent statesman and acknowledged authority on the ethics and science of medicine, rose in the Senate Chamber and told the assembled votaries of "faith cure" how sorry he was that any legislation proposed by him had failed to meet their approbation, and how ready he was to amend his bill exactly as they desired. No wonder the Senator enjoyed the demonstration that followed, but it is a little remarkable that he was frank enough to admit how unaccustomed he had been to popular commendation, and that this was the first time really enthusiastic applause meant for himself had ever filled his yearning ears. For, all things considered, the triumph was one which many statesmen would have hesitated to accept. There will be a lot of talk about it, and some of the comment will not be entirely respectful. Senator COGGESHALL may have been much impressed by the harangues to which he had listened, by the pretty stories of miracles credited to saints whose saintliness will stand a lot of confirmation, and by the fervor, not unconnected with surprise, which his pliability excited; but what will he say when the doctors have their turn, when people of common sense denounce him as a willing agent of superstition and knavery? In sober truth, the Senator cut a most miserable figure as he received the thanks and the congratulations of the queer gang of deluders and dupes that crowded around him. Such a constituency is better than none, perhaps, to a politician of the Coggeshall type, but it is safe to prophesy that they will not carry him far or high.

—Prince HENRY has now been in China almost a fortnight, and yet no reports of his sermons are arriving. He promised, when he started, to do a lot of preaching, but, apparently, his success in establishing a new record for slowness of travel between Europe and the East has contented his royal ambition, and he has forgotten all about the "consecrated person."

—In the death of EDMUND TATTERSALL, England has lost what may almost be ranked among her "institutions," though, of course, the business of which Mr. TATTERSALL was the head will be continued by his eldest son. The TATTERSALLS are one of the really ancient families, their records as Lancashire yeomen running back full six centuries. Their ancient homestead, known as "The Holme," still stands, parts of it dating to the days of ELIZABETH. Close by lived the poet SPENSER, and the neighboring scenery is described with great minuteness in "The Faëry Queen." The TATTERSALLS were always King's men. Indeed, it was through this that the great horse mart came to be. In 1745, when Capt. TOWNLEY, a Jacobite friend and neighbor, "went out" for the Pretender, the young RICHARD TATTERSALL of that day was so deeply compromised that he went to London to hide. Too ardent love of horses and dogs and costly dabblings in rebellion absorbed his fortune of £10,000 and left him in debt. In after life he gave a dinner to all his old creditors, and each man found at his place the sum due to him, with interest. EDMUND TATTERSALL was eighty-three years old. He went to London in 1851 as assistant to his uncles. He first registered his colors as "Mr. Somerville" about the year 1860, and generally had a horse or two in training, the best of them being, perhaps, the gray filly Oxford Mixture, which ran fourth in the Oaks of 1873, won by Marie Stuart. As a young man he hunted with the Queen's hounds, while in later years his favorite pack was the Hampshire. About twelve years ago, on the death of a favorite old hunter, he retired from the hunting field.

—Lieut. PEROL's advance statement of what the Spanish Court of Inquiry has discovered as to the loss of the Maine has created no surprise. Nobody imagined for a moment that any other than a verdict of accidental and internal explosion would be reached by this body. Indeed, it is inconceivable that any other could have been discovered. [illegible] discovered evidence of an act that made war necessary and imperiled national existence.

CUBAN AID AND OUR LIABILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me if I claim the traditional privilege of the "Constant Reader," and I may add of the occasional correspondent as well.

I have followed the course of your admirable paper, always with the greatest interest and almost always with entire approval, since the days of its great fight against the old (Tweed) Tammany ring. It is with much hesitation that I venture to disagree with you on any subject, but it seems to me that in your editorial, entitled "Some Misconceptions," in your issue of yesterday, you take ground which is legally unsound and logically indefensible.

Not to go into the matter too much in detail, permit me to say that I fail utterly to see how the position of this country, in any essential particular, in its relation to the Cuban insurrection, is different from that of Great Britain in its relations to the late rebellion in the United States. Any comparison of the attitude of the two countries—that is to say, of this country in regard to Cuba and of England to the late Southern Confederacy is, in fact, greatly to the disadvantage of this country. Public sympathy is much more strongly enlisted on the side of the insurgents in the case of this country than it ever was in the case of England, though the great Mr. Gladstone, whom your London correspondent, in company with most Americans, has all but deified, declared at the time that Jefferson Davis had created a nation.

It is within bounds to say that if it had not been for the aid, material and moral, furnished from this country the Cuban insurrection would have been subdued many months ago. Yet the Alabama Commission awarded claims, actual and constructive, to this country against Great Britain to the extent of $15,000,000, if my memory is not at fault, and this for damages caused by the failure of the English Government to prevent the departure of the Alabama from her shores. Can you demonstrate in law or reason why this country is not to-day liable for damages to Spain for failing to prevent the almost uninterrupted packet service maintained by the flotilla represented by such craft as the Three Friends, the Dauntless, and the rest, just in the same manner that England was adjudged liable for the damage inflicted on our commerce by the Alabama?

There is vast suggestiveness in the frank and natural way in which one of your correspondents in yesterday's issue of your paper uses the phrase "the Cuban Junta of this city." What would we have thought and how would we have felt if at the time of our civil war, in reading the London papers of that time, we had found frequent and casual allusions to "the Southern Junta of this city," or some equivalent phrase?

W. S. M.

Boston, March 16, 1898.

BOARD OF INQUIRY'S DELAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The migrations of the board of inquiry from Havana to Key West are sufficiently deliberate to convince the people that there is behind it all a desire for delay. The people of this country have patiently waited for a report concerning the disaster to the Maine. It leaks out that in the opinion of the powers that be we are, as yet, too excited to receive it. In the meantime secret but efficient efforts are being made to adjourn Congress—the only war-making power. To the candid observer the situation is one of cowardice on the part of the United States.

Cowardice is a complex thing. If it were simple it would be easy to locate. It consists of fear of the loss of life and property. In all cases of cowardice these feelings are combined in various proportions. In the present instance it looks as though the property instinct of the United States was dominant in shrinking from a conflict in defense of the National honor.

Two hundred and fifty common sailors lost their lives by the Maine disaster. The common people by the hundred thousand are ready and willing to risk their lives to avenge the death of these sailors and to defend the Stars and Stripes. Certain moneyed men, who control the Administration, think it is not necessary to call upon the common people to fight for their country, because, from a commercial standpoint, it would not pay.

In the absence of a report from the Naval Board of Inquiry it may be too soon to decide. But it appears that the United States, from commercial considerations, is taking a position similar to the man who refuses to defend the life and name of his family because it would injure his business interests—a position in the last degree contemptible.

Some things are worse than war. The moneyed interests of the country may some day discover that the people who are ready to defend the flag with their lives are also willing to bear the cost of National defense.

Shall the selfish interests which stand in the way of righteous National indignation be made to yield? Or are we to stand before the world in our true light? A noble Nation, if you will, but a Nation fallen under the control of greed. A Nation recreant to the principles of humanity, which are the conditions of liberty.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

405 West Fourteenth Street, New York, March 17, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Novel Reading.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, it seems to me you are very stingy in taking that new novel yourself before anybody else in the family has had a chance even to look at it.

Mr. Chugwater—What are you kicking about? There's the second volume. Can't you read that while I'm going through the first?—Chicago Tribune.

Seeing Is Believing.

"No, I don't believe there is an old maid in the world who has lost all hope of marriage."

"We've got one on our street. She says she'll never marry."

"Do you believe her?"

"I believed her as soon as I saw her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Settled for Him.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now, and had your life to live over again, would you marry the same woman?"

"Boss, ercordance ter de speunce dat I done got at de presen' time, hit wouldn't be a mahtar fo' me ter judicate on elder de one way or de udder; ef Jermimy wanted me, dat'd settle it."—Boston Courier.

All Sure of It.

"I've a great story to tell you, boys," said a man to a group at the City Hall. "I don't think any of you ever heard me tell it before."

"Is it a really good one?" asked one of the party, doubtfully.

"It certainly is."

"Then you never told it before," echoed the crowd.—Philadelphia Call.

WAR'S PROCLAIMED.

From The Boston Courier.

Nightly in the village store,
Hankerin' for Spanish gore,
Chafin', like they can't hold in
For the combat to begin,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire
Snort their patriotic fire.

War's proclaimed, no matter what
President McKinley's got
To declare about the thing,
For we've heered the eagle sing
Through the land's official choir—
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

War has got to come, by Jinks!
Carnage cut in sausage links
Is the pattern of remains
That is destined to be Spain's,
So hev screamed in frantic ire
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

An' when Freedom's fires are lit
An' the fight is bein' fit,
You will find in village store,
On the nail kegs as before,
Far removed from combat dire,
Joshua Zeal an' Zeb Maguire,
Hi' an' Hezekiah Dare,
Ephra'm Guy an' Gab'el Blare.

DRAMATIC AND

Agnes Sorma as Princess Le in "Mädchentraum" at the Irving Place Theatre.

A PLAY BY MAX BERNSTE

Yesterday's Music—A Spring T of Julia Arthur's Ambitious Plans—Sousa's New Tour.

Max Bernstein's three-act romantic comedy called "Mädchentraum" is of about the same poetical and dramatic quality as Westland Marston's "Donna Diana," which was founded on a German piece taken, in its turn, from an old Spanish original. "Love's Labor's Lost," Shakespeare's earliest comedy, tells a story somewhat like that of Bernstein's, or a story to the same purpose, and one, too, that seems of no great interest in these days. "Mädchentraum" was performed, for the first time in America, at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, with abundant care and zeal, and with more elaborate accessories of scene and dress than might have been expected in a piece put forward for only three performances—and three performances will be quite enough for "Mädchentraum." The maidens in New York in 1898 have no such bookish, silly dreams as this Princess Leonor of Aragon. The "new woman" and her advanced and scientific sisters may have discarded some of the old fashioned sentiment; they may be "realistic" and pretend to scorn idealism, but they are human. Yet this Princess of Aragon is worthy of some sort of esteem, if only for her relations. She is own cousin to the learned heroine of Tennyson's "Princess," and she belongs to the same family as Shakespeare's Princess of France.

She has been carefully bred to literature and the arts by her uncle, Don Diego, who has been regent in her minority, and hopes to continue in power by marrying her to his fool of a son, Hernando. But on her coronation day Leonor crowns herself, like a female Napoleon, and then commands her subjects to stop drinking and billing and cooing. Hers shall be a sedate and moral State, and in it marrying shall be abolished. Leonor's mandate horrifies her Court, but, alas, in the very moment of delivering her speech from the throne, her heart is captured, and she knows it not. She boldly appoints Don Pedro de Giron Prime Minister, never dreaming he is to be her master.

He serves well in all the functions of a Prime Minister in romantic drama. He wears good clothes and struts; he speaks long soliloquies the while a pleased smile animates his classic features; he is ready to protect Leonor's good name with his sword, although her mandate against duelling has gone forth.

There are three lively scenes in Herr Bernstein's play which are not new or very ingeniously contrived, but nevertheless have vitality, humor, passion, eloquence to commend them. The first is the coronation, slowly and tediously led up to, but pretty and piquant when it comes. The second is an interview between the Princess and Pedro, after the Court has compelled her to see the necessity of marriage in her case. She is jealous of Pedro's fancied attentions to another, to begin with; and his assumed coldness and cynicism almost madden her. He speaks of her marriage as an affair of state, purely, and finds she is already growing old. He is so positive that her hair is getting gray, that she takes out her hairpins and lets her masses of comely brown hair fall around her shoulders. This is one of Frau Sorma's favorite poses, and perhaps this one scene commended the play to her. Letting her hair down seems to be her only dissipation. In that habit she is as inveterate as Pleasant Riderhood was in the habit of putting her hair up.

In the last act of Herr Bernstein's play there is a passionate love scene, a grand duo. The place is a moonlit garden. Things fall out therein as they do in the Shakespeare comedy. Love is in the air. Bernstein's play doubtless has literary merit above the average, but of that we do not pretend to judge. Its dramatic merit is not great, and its theatrical value is exceedingly small. In fact, the three short scenes briefly described are everything.

Frau Sorma's acting last night was expert and beautifully suggestive in the coronation scene, in which she expressed so well the tremulous excitement of the cloister-bred girl and the curiosity of the woman, held in check by her exalted sense of the dignity and solemnity of her great office. It goes without saying that she expressed many little shades of meaning with exquisite facility, but it is not likely that she will long keep this "Maiden's Dream" in her repertory. Her rich ermine and velvet robes and her other elaborate gowns seemed too heavy and too fussy for her. She was clearly acting most of the time, and the audience, which crowded the house, was often unusually restless for an assemblage in a German theatre.

Seyffertitz had a showy, comic rôle as the grand master of ceremonies, with the self-assurance of Malvolio and the complacency of the renowned Vicar of Bray. He overdid the extravagance, as usual. Max Hänseler was genuinely funny as a sensible old chap, deprived of his wine, and Auguste Burmester touched the few traits of a vain elderly woman with an artist's hand. Bernhard Vorwerk was Pedro.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Its Second Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society took place last night at Carnegie Hall. As usual, there was a very large audience and a great deal of applause. Both of these evidences of public approval should always be found at the concerts of this admirable organization. Its entertainments are always thoroughly artistic in plan and in performance, and it is doing a most valuable work in cultivating in this community a taste for the purest music. Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor, is a genuine devotee of all that is best in his art, and his chorus labors with love as well as skill.

The programme last night consisted of a penitential psalm, "De Profundis," by Orlando di Lasso, the last great master of the Netherlands school, known to his contemporaries as "the Prince of Music"; the fifteenth century hymn, "Alla Trinita Beata"; Vittoria's O vos Omnes," and "Tenebrae Factae Sunt," a "Cherubim Song," from a Russian service for Bortniansky; A. von Orthegraven's "Abend auf Golgotha," Hendel's concerto grosso in F for strings, Peter Cornelius's "Ich Will Dich Lieben," two Russian songs by César Cui, and four gypsy songs by Brahms. The audience demanded repetitions of the "Alla Trinita" and the minuet of the concerto.

It is difficult to select features for special mention from a list so full of beauties. The purest old a capella style was represented only by the work of Di Lasso, but there was loveliness of a high order in the compositions of Vittoria. The Russian selection brought the audience to a more modern style of harmony and prepared it for the remarkable work of Orthegraven. This composer has hitherto been unknown here, and even the erudite writer of the programme notes was unable to learn anything about him. He is said to be the conductor of a choral society in Cologne, and Mr. Damrosch ran across his "Abend auf Golgotha" accidentally. The peculiarity of the work is that it combines the mediaeval method of voice part writing with harmony of the Wagnerian school. The result is that the chorus is treated much after the manner of Wagner's orchestra, and the effect of this purely modern polyphony is moving. The work sounds like a page from "Parsifal" transcribed for chorus. It is a new and fascinating effect, and its capacity for emotional expression can hardly be estimated after one hearing. The work is accompanied by a small orchestra, which is treated with very fine judgment.

The concerto grosso, of which Bachrich's arrangement was presented, proved to be most delightful. It was played admirably, and read by Mr. Damrosch in a style that left nothing to be desired. The four solo violin parts were well performed by David Mannos, Henry Schmidt, Franz Kaltenborn, and Ludwig Marum. The chorus throughout the evening sang with its customary beauty of tone and finish of delivery.

JULIA ARTHUR IN SHAKESPEA

Planning for Elaborate Producti Next Season.

Miss Julia Arthur's tour through the country has been remarkably successful, both artistically and financially. Arthur L Miss Arthur's manager, has decided [illegible] for her [illegible] Theatre for the end of this season, the original intention having been to continue the engagement of "A Lady of Quality" and to run the play into the Summer.

Miss Arthur's plans since then have assumed a more ambitious form, and she has decided to wait until next season and then devote her whole attention to Shakespearean productions on a magnificent scale. Mr. Lewis is arranging to surround his star with one of the most competent casts obtainable. Entirely new scenery will be used, one of the best-known scenic artists in New York having been engaged to prepare it. The name of the first play has not yet been announced, but it is understood that Miss Arthur will be seen as Rosalind in "As You Like It," Viola in "Twelfth Night," Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," and Portia in "The Merchant of Venice."

TOUR OF A FINE QUARTET.

Ysaye, Gerardy, Marteau, and Lachaume to be Heard Together.

Victor Thrane, the musical director and manager of many of the celebrated soloists now in America, has arranged for an interesting tour of this country by a quartet which will visit only the largest cities, beginning in Washington April 15, closing in Chicago April 30, and including one concert in this city. The quartet will consist of Ysaye, Gerardy, Marteau, and Lachaume, who will be heard individually as well as collectively in many of the concerts, and it is Mr. Thrane's intention to have Ysaye and Marteau include in their numbers a double violin concerto by Bach, in D minor, which created considerable enthusiasm in Europe last season when played by Ysaye and Caesar Thomson.

When this quartet appears in this city about April 20 or 21 at Carnegie Hall, it will be reinforced by Max Bendix for the purpose of giving a new quintet number never before played in this country and composed by Caesar Franck.

After touring the United States and closing his season in California in the early part of June, M. Ysaye proposes visiting Australia. After that the principal cities of Japan, China, and India will be visited, and a concert will be given in Cairo, Egypt. This will practically complete this tour, and before retiring to his home he will be heard in two or three concerts in London. During Mr. Thrane's absence from this city his business interests will be taken care of by his representative, J. V. Gottschalk.

SOUSA PLANS A TOUR.

He Will Give a Patriotic Spectacle in Various Cities.

E. R. Reynolds, formerly Vice President of the Manhattan Beach Company, returned from London on the Majestic last Tuesday, having completed arrangements for the European tour of Sousa's Band, which will visit the Continental cities under his personal direction.

Mr. Sousa has arranged to present shortly before his departure for Europe a military musical and patriotic spectacle, which will be called "The Trooping of the Colors." The presentation of this spectacle will employ the services of a chorus of several hundred voices, detachments of soldiers, sailors, and marines, bagpipes, drum and fife corps, and other auxiliaries, in addition to the full Sousa Band of sixty musicians.

In "The Trooping of the Colors" the national airs of England, France, and other friendly nations will be sung by the several soloists accompanying the organization, together with a large chorus. In each city in which "The Trooping of the Colors" will be presented a large local chorus will be secured, and crack military companies, such as the Cleveland Grays and the Detroit Light Guards, have consented to add the martial element to the spectacle. Miss Marcella Powell has been engaged as the soprano soloist. This festival tour will begin April 13 and 14 at Pittsburg. The tour will include five performances in New York City.

MODJESKA'S PERFORMANCE.

George Spencer Takes Joseph Haworth's Place on Short Notice.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre it was announced to the audience last night that Joseph Haworth had sent word to the theatre only fifteen minutes before the curtain rose on Mme. Modjeska's performance of "Mary Stuart" that he had badly wrenched his ankle and was unable to appear in the part of Sir Edward Mortimer, the leading male rôle of the play. Owing to the confidence which Mme. Modjeska's manager had in Mr. Haworth, there was no understudy for him, and consequently it looked at one time as if the performance would have to be postponed, but Count Bozenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, gathered the male part of the company together and asked who would offer his services to go through the part.

George Spencer, who plays the part of George Talbot, volunteered, and, not being familiar with the lines, he read the part from manuscript in a creditable manner. The announcement was made before the curtain went up that Mr. Spencer would be substituted, and the indulgence of the audience was asked. Mr. Haworth's doctor said that the actor's injury was a painful one, and he could not tell whether he would be able to appear to-night or not.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The professional matinée of "'Way Down East" yesterday afternoon crowded the theatre to its capacity.

Harry Woodruff, whose stage career in New York has been somewhat interesting and who has been off the stage for several years, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman for the Lyceum stock company for two years. Mr. Woodruff will shortly write a burlesque for this year's performance of the Hasty Pudding Club.

The sixth and last Lenten concert of the series of the Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, will be given to-morrow afternoon. The concert will be devoted entirely to Beethoven compositions, and the soloist will be Josef Hofmann, who will make this his last appearance with the orchestra in this city.

On the fiftieth night of William H. Crane in "A Virginia Courtship," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, a week from to-morrow, the management will distribute souvenirs, the first in the history of this theatre. What these souvenirs will be is something of a secret, but it is promised that they will be found to be handsome and novel mementos of scenes in the play. The souvenirs for the gentlemen, it is said, may be carried until they are worn out.

David Warfield, who has been identified with nearly all of the Casino productions, signed a contract yesterday with Weber & Fields to become a member of their stock company. It is understood that his engagement is for a term of many years at a large salary. The parts that he will assume will be of his own choice, and he will be featured. Mr. Warfield's engagement practically means that he will succeed Sam Bernard, who becomes a member of "The Marquis of Michigan" company next year.

Thursday of next week, March 24, will be wheelmen's night at the Broadway Theatre, and on this occasion the playhouse will be handsomely decorated with club flags and other suitable regalia. Prominent wheelmen will be present, and many of the leading clubs will attend in a body. The management is to present a solid silver loving cup to the association which has the largest representation, and Manager McCormick has arranged to have a large flash-light photograph of the audience taken during the second act of "The Highwayman."

The first annual performance of the Actors' Society of America will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Thursday afternoon, March 24, at 1:30 P. M. An opening address will be made by the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, after which the following artists who have volunteered will appear: Mme. Modjeska and Joseph Haworth, W. H. Crane and his company, Miss Minnie Seligman, Joseph Murphy, Antonio Pastor and his company, Miss Anita Cluss, harpist; Miss Feilding Roselle, mezzo contralto; Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal, Eben Plympton, and D. H. Harkins.

A German Takes His Life.

Max Geras, twenty-seven years old, a silk dyer of Riverside Avenue, Paterson, N. J., shot himself in the head with a revolver in the Klondike Café, 112 Hudson Street, Hoboken, shortly before midnight last night. He had called on the proprietor of the café, George Guldenpfennig, an old friend, during the day, and after visiting other Hoboken friends in the evening returned to the saloon. A few minutes later he retired to a washroom and shot himself. The body was sent to Parstow's morgue. Geras is said to have wealthy relatives in Germany.

ART AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

Following the Colonial Club, which opened its annual exhibition of pictures on Wednesday, comes the Manhattan Club, with its annual display of paintings in the art gallery, to which its members and guests were admitted for a first view last evening.

There are fifty-seven canvases in the Manhattan's exhibition, all loaned by members, and all secured and hung by Thomas B. Clarke, the art patron and collector, who only last week arranged for the Union League Club that notable display of fifty paintings by George Inness and Winslow Homer, all from his private collection, and which is to remain in the Union League gallery until the Autumn. A third of the pictures in the Manhattan Club's exhibition, and in fact all the important American canvases shown but one, are also from Mr. Clarke's collection. New York is fortunate in the possession of an art lover and patron like Mr. Clarke, who is unwilling to conceal his treasures from the public, and who takes pride and pleasure in arranging for their exhibition amid appropriate surroundings.

The present exhibition at the Manhattan Club will be even more popular than that of the Union League, for in addition to the Clarke American pictures, for the most part shown for the first time, it contains what may be called the "star," or sensational, pictures from the recent William H. Stewart and Fuller-Dana exhibitions and sales, all loaned by their present owners, who, by a coincidence, happen to be fellow members of the Manhattan Club. These include the famous Rousseau, "The Charcoal Burner's Hut," which brought $36,500 at the Fuller sale; the equally famous Troyon "Cows in Pasture," which brought $22,000 at the same sale, and both of which were bought by James W. Ellsworth; the classic Corot, "La Danse des Amours," from the same sale; the Fortuny, "Choice of a Model," bought by W. A. Clarke at the Stewart sale for $45,000, and the less important but superior pictures, Corot's "Ville d'Avray"; Madrazo's "Woman and Parrot"; Ribera's "Café Chantant" and "Café Ambulant," and Fortuny's "Courtyard—Alhambra," from the Stewart, and Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley," from the Fuller-Dana sales.

To these notable and much advertised foreign works, which that portion of the art public fortunate enough to secure cards of invitation will rush to see, Mr. Clarke has added a number of other important pictures by English and French brushes, and with them has filled the west, north, and part of the east walls of the handsome and spacious gallery which was built by A. T. Stewart for his own fine collection, now dispersed to the four winds of heaven.

Among these other foreign pictures, which, although without the W. H. Stewart or Fuller-Dana hall marks, have individual strength and importance which fits them for the company of their more advertised follows, are Rosa Bonheur's well-known "Herd of Deer," a large, rich, and strong Daubigny, broader in treatment than usual; Gerome's "Sultan's Tomb," a glowing little "Evening," by Bonnington, richer in color than are his canvases as a rule, and which forms one of a small panel, its companions being a small Constable, "A Rustic Farm," and an equally small and interesting Turner, "View of Venice. Next this panel hangs an excellent Cazin, "Weary Wayfarers," and then follow in order a small and superb single figure made by Delacroix, "Temptation;" a good example of the impressionist Degas, "Café Chantant"; a little street scene by Rico, "Market—Avenue Josephine"; an unusual Corot, "La Bacchante," a splendid study of a recumbent nude female figure, with characteristic atmosphere and feathery foliaged trees in the background, and Dagnan-Bouveret's strong genre "Midi—Le Reposo." An Alma-Tadema, "Roman Youth," from the Stewart sale, a good if not important Thaulow, "Village Bleu," fair examples of Bellangé and Firmin-Girard, a cathedral interior by Bosboom, and Chartran's small and good portrait of Perry Belmont, complete the list of foreign pictures in the exhibition.

It is pleasant to be able to state that Mr. Clarke's well-selected American pictures not only held their own with this unusually good display of foreign canvases, but we will compliment the latter. J. F. Murphy's large "October" is an exceptionally good landscape even from this strong painter's brush, virile in execution, full of atmosphere, and rich in color, with fine tonal quality. "Dawn—Keene Valley" is a satisfactory Wyant, cool and fresh in color, and filled with poetic sentiment and feeling. There also is Homer Martin's "Adirondack Scenery," shown at the Century Club Memorial Exhibition last Spring, with its sweep of air and sky, its superb distance and lovely coloring, and Bliss Baker's "Silence," that remarkable study of a woodland glade which was among the last painted by the gifted and lamented young artist.

"Evening," by C. H. Davis, is the least satisfactory of the Clarke pictures, and is only a fair example. The Inness is the strong "Sunset in the Vale," and the Dewey the deep and rich "Edge of the Forest," which so strongly recalls Dias in composition and the glint of light on tree trunks of the foreground. George B. Butler's good dog study, "Bothered," and Louis Moeller's genre "Amazement," with a portrait by George Fuller, hang together.

A second group of American pictures, all except one loaned by Mr. Clarke, fills the southern half of the east wall. They include W. L. Picknell's really great canvas "Route Concarneau," Inness's "Sunset—Montclair," loaned by Edson Bradley; Bolton Jones's large and strong "Springtime," Henry Dearth's "Evening," L. Ochtman's tonal study, "Moonlight," Kost's tender and dreamy "Moonrise," Arthur Parton's delicate "Apple Blossoms," D. W. Tryon's poetic "End of Day," and Walter Clark's "Golden Sunset," whose title is its best description.

If the Union League exhibition is peculiarly one for the enjoyment of cognoscenti, that of the Manhattan can be viewed and studied by cognoscenti and the public with equal pleasure.

THE GARDEN TOURNAMENT.

Troopers Repeat Their Rough Riding Exhibition—Military Championship Bicycle Race Exciting.

More attention was paid last night by the visitors to the military and athletic tournament at Madison Square Garden to the athletic portion of the entertainment than on any previous night of the week. The athletic programme was much more interesting and, in some of the events, the contests were exciting. This was especially true of the trial heats for the two-mile bicycle race for the military championship. The final heat was postponed, but there was excitement enough in the three heats to rouse the spectators to enthusiasm. T. R. Goodwin, the crack rider of the Twelfth Regiment, was looked upon as a sure winner in his heat, and he would probably have fulfilled the expectations of his friends but for an accident. He trailed behind W. Frank of the Eighth Regiment until next to the last lap, and then almost fell and dropped behind. Frank shot out to the front and opened up a big gap, but on the last turn, when within thirty yards of the finish, he fell, and O. V. Babcock of the Twenty-second Regiment won. Goodwin finished second, which allows him a chance in the final heat.

The United States Cavalry detachment from West Point gave an exhibition of rough riding which was greatly applauded. The cavalrymen repeated the difficult tricks of rough riding which they gave on Tuesday night, with the additional trick of riding bareback and with arms folded over hurdles. The feat of horsemanship is a dangerous one, for the horse's head is free, and only the knees of the rider guide him in making the jump.

The Gatling gun diminishing drill of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., also called forth much enthusiasm, but, as has been the case on every occasion since the tournament opened, when the Sixth United States Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., took part, the spectators saved their applause for the Virginians. Troops A and E of the Sixth gave an exhibition of rough riding which would have made a Western "cow puncher" green with envy.

The athletic events resulted as follows:

Team Pursuit Bicycle Race, Military Championship.—Won by B. J. Keeler and C. H. Tomlinson, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—5:42.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Whyte, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (14 yards;) W. H. Barclay, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (16 yards,) second; A. J. Mendez, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (11 yards,) third. Time—0.24.

440-Yard Run, Military Championship.—Won by M. W. Long, Seventeenth Separate Company; Jerome Buck, Fourth Regiment, N. J., second; G. G. Hollander, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:53 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. B. Hamilton, Seventeenth Separate Company; C. J. Aerighi, Twenty-third Regiment, second; M. J. Wheeler, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2.15 2-5.

During the exercises at the Garden tournament last night Michael Hoff and Michael Coughlin of the Fifth Artillery of Fort Hamilton were thrown and injured. Hoff received a scalp wound and Coughlin a fracture of the shoulder blade.

They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Neither man is seriously injured.

NELLIE FARREN'S BENEFIT

London Afternoon Newspapers Publish Bulletins About the Crowd at the Theatre.

THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES ACT

Enough Money Raised to Make the Old-Time Favorite Comfortable for Life—She Is Moved to Tears by the Enthusiasm.

LONDON, March 17.—All London was agitated to-day by the brilliant benefit tendered to Nellie Farren, one of London's old-time favorite actresses, and who, with Fred Leslie, was in the first Gaiety Company which visited the United States. Miss Farren has recently been suffering from adversity, and her friends determined to come to her assistance. The result was the organization of the most remarkable entertainment ever conceived, in this city. All of the leading managers, actors, and actresses co-operated in the arrangements, and Drury Lane Theatre was selected for the performance.

Weeks ago every available seat had been sold, netting £5,000, while subscriptions poured in from many sources including £200 from George Edwardes, £100 from the Rothschilds, £100 from the Duke of Beaufort, £20 from Lord Rosebery, and £20 from Lord Latham, the Duke of Fife, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Farquhar.

Some idea of the interest taken in the performance may be gained from the fact that the afternoon newspapers to-day printed bulletins announcing the progress of the crowd around the theatre, which, as early as 8:30 P. M., numbered about 3,000 people.

The doors were opened at 10:30, and the performance began at 12:20 P. M. amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm inside the building.

Such a crowd was never seen at Drury Lane, and as each turn began, and as the actors and actresses' names which were household words, appeared, they were greeted with prolonged applause.

When Miss Farren appeared the audience rose en masse and cheered her wildly for several minutes. The actress was so overcome that she burst into tears.

Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, and Harry Nicholls began the performance with the comedietta, "Papa's Wife," and the celebrities followed each other in rapid succession. Among them were George Alexander, H. B. Irving, and Julia Neilson and others, who appeared in a scene of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Lord Lytton's "Money," with Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, Hawtrey, Herbert Warring, Louis Waller, and Arthur Roberts in the cast, was next presented.

Then Sir Henry Irving recited "The Dream of Eugene Aram" and Chevalier made his first appearance in London in years, singing "Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins."

"Trial by Jury" followed. In this not only the principals, but the jury, bridesmaids, and female visitors in the court were all celebrities, including Lady Bancroft, Lydia Thompson, Kate Santley, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, Mary Moore, Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Marion Terry, and Kate Fortescue.

Then Hayden Coffin and Marie Tempest sang, and at 5 o'clock the Harlequinade was presented. It excited the greatest interest of the whole programme, for the cast was really remarkable. Letty Lind was Columbine, and Arthur Roberts, Harry Monkhouse, Willie Edouin, Charles Hawtrey, Louis Freer, Paul Arthur, Fred Terry, and other leading actors played such parts as the policeman, the fishmonger, &c., while the street dancing girls included Phyllis Broughton and Katie Seymour. Among the ladies, swells, &c., were Ethel Barrymore, Sam Stern, and Gerald Du Maurier.

The street band was composed entirely of the conductors of the orchestras of the various London theatres.

When the doors were opened there were 10,000 people around the theatre, and £2 to £5 were offered for half-crown seats.

It is expected that the receipts will be sufficient to give the beneficiary a comfortable income for the remainder of her life. The Prince of Wales allowed the use of his name as sponsor or the enterprise, thereby winning the support of the fashionable set. Georges Edwardes was Chairman of the Executive Committee. Miss Farren undertook to become a manager after her long career behind the footlights and came to grief.

The enthusiasm culminated when after the harlequinade the curtain rose and Nellie Farren was discovered seated on a platform surrounded by almost every actor and actress in London. The cheers lasted for several minutes.

Edward Terry then delivered an address in behalf of the dramatic profession and Mr. Wyndham followed with a neat speech.

Then Miss Farren herself, with tears in her eyes, and with the majority of those present on the stage and in the audience similiarly overcome with emotion, expressed her thanks in a few words, after which all the people on the stage joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" amid cheers.

While the cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs were in progress the curtain descended, but only to be raised again and again.

Outside the theatre the crowds lining the streets cheered Miss Farren on her departure as heartily almost as they cheered Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee.

SANK A BRITISH STEAMER.

The Norwegian Kingswood Runs Down the Coatham Off Flores.

MONTEVIDEO, March 17.—The Norwegian steamer Kingswood, from Civita Vecchia Feb. 15 for Buenos Ayres, which arrived here to-day, reports having been in collision off Flores with the British steamer Coatham, from Colastino, which was sunk.

The Kingswood is in a badly damaged condition.

THE WINDWARD SAILS TO-DAY.

Arctic Exploring Vessel Presented to Lieut. Peary Coming Over.

LONDON, March 17.—The British steamer Windward, which was used by the Jackson-Harmsworth arctic expedition, and which was presented in December last to Lieut. R. E. Peary, the American explorer, by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail, will start for New York to-morrow.

Mr. Harmsworth, who bears the expense of overhauling the Windward and sending her to the United States, in making the presentation expressed himself as being "actuated by a desire to continue the international courtesies associated with the gifts of the Resolute to Great Britain and of the Alert to the United States."

DR. BALL DIES IN DUBLIN.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880 and a Learned Lawyer.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, LL. D., D. C. L., Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 to 1880, died to-day in his eighty-third year.

Dr. Ball, one of the most erudite of Irish lawyers, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1840 he was admitted to the Irish bar, and in 1854 took silk. His first position under the Crown was that of Vicar General of the Province of Armagh, to which he was appointed in 1868. Six years later he was made Solicitor General for Ireland, under Benjamin Disraeli's administration. From 1868 to 1875 he represented Dublin University in Parliament as a Conservative, and in the years 1868, 1874, and 1875 held the post of Attorney General for Ireland. He proved himself a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church bill, the Land bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. For some years he was Vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin. His principal publications are "The Reformed Church of Ireland" and "Historical Review of Legislative Systems in Ireland."

Delay in the Chinese Loan.

BERLIN, March 17.—The cause of the delay in issuing the Chinese loan has been removed by the committee of the Boerse granting it official quotation.

German Naval Bill Progressed.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day passed the second reading of the Naval bill.

BRITISH TRADE REFORMS.

Chambers of Commerce Favor the Metric System and Improved Relations with the United States.

LONDON, March 17.—The Association of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at its final meeting to-day in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., M. P., presiding, adopted the following resolution, introduced by the Chamber of Commerce of Leeds:

"That in the opinion of the association the compulsory adoption within some limited period of the metric system of weights and measures, legalized by the act of last session, be advocated by every possible means, with the view of inducing her Majesty's Government to afford facilities for the amendment of the law in this respect, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Board of Trade and to the First Lord of the Treasury."

The meeting also adopted a resolution as follows:

"That this association, believing the absence of an official parcel post between Great Britain and the United States of America to be detrimental to the commercial relations of the two countries, request the Executive Council to memorialize her Majesty's Government, urging renewed exertions toward the early establishment of such a service."

A resolution on the "language of commerce," introduced by the Chamber of Commerce of Leicester, was then adopted. It reads:

"That the Executive Council be requested to approach her Majesty's Government by deputation or otherwise, with a view of obtaining their co-operation with the American Government for bringing about uniformity in the spelling and meaning of English commercial language."

The association then adjourned.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Railroad Extension and Coaling Station Asked For and Refused.

PEKIN, March 17.—The French are negotiating for concessions, it is alleged, in Hai-Nan and in the Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung, north of Hai-Nan.

France has formulated the following fresh demand: That China shall not cede any portion of the four provinces, Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan, and Kwei-Chau; that the railway from Lung-Chau-Ting (on the northern frontier of Tonquin) shall be extended via Pase, Siam, into the Yun-Nan Province, and that a coaling station be granted at Lei-Chau-Fu, in the Hen-Chan Peninsula, north of Hai-Nan.

Thus far China declines to comply with any of these demands.

A BELATED WEDDING NOTICE.

A Young Theologian Married in New Brunswick Last July.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17.—The announcement was made here to-day of the marriage of Miss Jennie E. Clayton, daughter of Thomas H. Clayton of 206 Redmond Street, and Francis Edward Tilton of Holmdel, N. J., a member of the junior class of the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary. The wedding took place at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Milltown, a suburb, on July 5, 1897, where the Rev. Charles S. Miller performed the ceremony.

The young people kept their marriage secret because it is not customary for the students of the Theological Seminary to marry before being graduated. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became tired of keeping the secret, and to-day the young theologian inserted the belated notice of his wedding in a local newspaper. The young people are well known in this city and come of excellent families.

NOTABLE MARCH WEDDINGS.

Miss Agnes Stieglitz and George H. Engelhardt Married at the Savoy.

Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court officiated last night at the wedding of Miss Agnes Stieglitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stieglitz of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and George Herbert Engelhardt, which took place in a parlor of the Hotel Savoy at 6:45 o'clock. The chamber was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers, and the ceremony was notable for its brevity, as it lasted about three minutes only.

The orchestra, stationed in an adjoining room, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bride entered on the arm of her father. She wore white satin and point lace and carried lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Neither the bride nor bridegroom was attended. The Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played after the wedding.

The ceremony was followed by a supper in the handsome dining room on the parlor floor of the Savoy, at which some sixty persons were present. The tables were decorated with ferns and American Beauty roses. Mr. Engelhardt is a New York lawyer, having been graduated from Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Engelhardt will visit the South on their wedding trip.

Rothschild—Nussbaum.

Miss Sophie Nussbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Nussbaum, was married to Alexander Rothschild at Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Wednesday night, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy of roses. The bride, a pretty brunette, wore white satin and Duchesse lace. She was given away by her father. Miss Caddie Nussbaum and Miss Lulu Rothschild were bridesmaids. B. F. Reiss acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild will spend their honeymoon in Florida, and their home will be in this city.

Jones—Paynter.

Miss Marie L. Paynter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Paynter of East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, and George A. P. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones of 57 East Broadway, Flatbush, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. W. M. Williamson, Vernon Avenue and Lawrence Street, Flatbush. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horace Porter. Miss Emily J. Paynter, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Walter Jones, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

The Total Engagements Are Now $25,630,000.

Additional gold imports, amounting to $1,800,000, were announced yesterday. They were: Lazard Frères, $1,000,000; National City Bank, $500,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $300,000. This makes the total of engagements, on a revised list of imports, $25,630,000. The importers and amounts are:

National City Bank	$6,800,000
Lazard Freres	3,775,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	4,050,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	2,500,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	2,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	1,875,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,250,000
Guaranty Trust Company	1,000,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	750,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., (Boston)	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia	430,000
Union National Bank, (Chicago)	250,000
Blair & Co.	250,000
Hallgarten & Co.	200,000
Produce Exchange Bank	400,000
First National Bank, (Chicago)	100,000
Total	$25,630,000

All of Muller, Schall & Co.'s gold, $600,000 of which was for Havana on commercial account, will remain here. On the steamship Latin, which arrived yesterday from Havana, was over $2,600,000 in gold, consigned to five firms and corporations. The bulk of it, bar gold, was sent, with $275,000 received during the week by Lazard Freres, to the Assay Office.

There is to arrive at San Francisco, $3,500,000 in Australian gold, which has just left New South Wales.

Says He Is John Watts Kearny.

A respectably dressed young man, without money, who said he was John Watts Kearny, lately of an insane asylum at Plainfield, N. J., was locked up last night in the Church Street Police Station. He said he was twenty-eight years old, and that he was glad he had escaped from the Plainfield asylum. He was intoxicated and raised such a disturbance in a saloon at 37 Cortlandt Street, that he was ejected, and later locked up.

MI-CAREME CELEBRATED

The One Hundred Club Holds Festivities in the Studio of the Constables.

NEW "INTELLIGENCE" AGENCY

Society People Appear in Novel Costumes and Amuse Each Other by a Vaudeville Entertainment—Some Well-Known Characters Impersonated.

One of the oddest entertainments in which metropolitan society has indulged for many months took place last night in the studio of Howard and Stevenson Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street, in honor of Mi-Carême, the half-way house in the penitential journey of Lent, when sackcloth and ashes are laid aside and the weary traveler has the right to a brief taste of gayety. It was the "Mi-Carême frolic of the One Hundred Club," and the selection of the date was quite without reference to St. Patrick's Day, though he was remembered in the costume of some of the guests.

Incidentally, the occasion may be called the first anniversary of the One Hundred Club. Last year Howard and Stevenson Constable and their sister, Miss Anna Constable, who makes her home with them, at 22 East Sixteenth Street, celebrated Mi-Carême (the observation of which is much more general abroad than in this country) with an entertainment at which most of those now comprising the club were present. The idea then occurred to some twenty young women, who had experienced the joys of Mi-Carême celebrations, to form a social club for its annual commemoration in appropriate manner. Although the club was not started just a year ago, the plan for its formation had its first impetus then.

All Came in Costume.

The club frolics are supposed to bring together about 100 people, as the name indicates, but half as many more attended last night, and all came in costume. The entertainment was based on an idea of Miss Constable, that of a "general intelligence agency." The guests were supposed to come either as prospective employers or as would-be employes, and each was to give some exhibition of peculiar qualifications. That was where the "intelligence" came in. A sine qua non was the wearing of a characteristic costume.

The guests began to arrive at 9:30 P. M., and were received by Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, the mistress of the agency; Miss Anna Constable, who appeared as Ireland, wore a robe of green and displayed a harp; Miss Louisa Morgan, who wore the gown of an American woman of the period 1860-5; Miss Nora Godwin, gowned as a Japanese woman, and ensconced in an Oriental tea booth; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in Scotch costume, and Mrs. Pierre Mali, who wore a gray brocade gown of the style of 1848, formerly her mother's.

Not all present personated young housekeepers or servants. Maurice Grau, Melba, and other celebrities were represented, and two men came as Ophelia and Lady Macbeth. Mrs. Robinson was down to dance a Highland fling with R. H. Munro Ferguson, and James Barnes and Mrs. Charles Whelan furnished a somewhat similar entertainment.

Other Odd Features.

Miss Louisa Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, who was on the Reception Committee, was one of a body of young people who came as "A Ship's Company," and another party of young women danced a housemaids' dance. An "orchestra" of young men held imitation musical papier maché instruments in front of their mouths, and sang or hummed "Hail Columbia" and kindred tunes. Mrs. Stanford White appeared as a Salvation Army Girl.

The actors were not all called on to perform, but they were all supposed to register their names in a book provided for the purpose. There was no stage for the vaudeville performers. The various amateur artists simply responded as the mistress of the intelligence agency demanded a display of their several abilities. Supper was served at midnight. It was a buffet meal, made up by various members of the club, one giving the sandwiches, one the bouillon, &c.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rhan, Miss Josephine W. Drexel, Miss Fitzgerald, the Misses Barnes, Miss Ives, the Misses Clarkson, Mrs. de Castro, Theodor Bjorksten, Clyde Fitch, R. Booraem, Hamilton Bell, and John Wilkie.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S MUSICALE.

Josef Hofmann Will Play for Him Next Wednesday.

William K. Vanderbilt did not give the big Mi-Carême dance for his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, which had been announced as one of the social events to relieve the monotony of Lent, because of the illness of his son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., but he is to give next week what will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind this Winter, a large musicale. It is set for Wednesday, and it is expected that Prince Albert of Belgium, who is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, will be the guest of honor.

The affair promises to be a finer one even than that given by Perry Belmont some time ago, at which Ysaye, Melba, and Campanari appeared. One of the performers will be Josef Hofmann. About 300 fashionable people are expected to be present.

Victor Harris's Concert.

An event of importance to the world of society yesterday was Victor Harris's concert, which brought about 600 fashionable people to the Waldorf-Astoria at 3 P. M., filling the Astor Gallery. David Mannes, the violinist; Howard Brockway, pianist, and Miss Lillian Littlehales, violoncellist, opened the programme. Mme. Clementine de Vere and Pol Plançon sang, and Leo Stern played Fitzenhagen's "Introduction and Gavotte." Then followed "In a Persian Garden," set to music by Liza Lehmann, and rendered by Miss Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of 40 Park Avenue will leave town to-day for about a week.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont received her friends yesterday at her home, 26 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a dinner of eighteen covers at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Despite various published announcements, the date for the wedding of Clarence H. Mackay and Miss Katharine Duer is still undecided.

Miss Georgiana Roberts lectured on "Russia" in her Lenten Thursday afternoon course for children, at Sherry's, at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The lecturer in the Society of Decorative Art course at Sherry's yesterday afternoon was Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff, who spoke on "Bookbinding," and illustrated her talk by practical work.

Anton Hegner gave the first of three Lenten violoncello-sonata recitals at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, 78 Irving Place. Xavier Scharwenka played the piano, Mr. Hegner playing the violoncello, and Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the soprano, sang.

The sewing class of young women, organized under the auspices of Mme. Louis P. di Cesnola, in aid of the Lying-in Hospital, met at her home, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, last night. Her daughters are actively interested in the class, which will hold its last meeting this season on March 31.

At the home of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, the second meeting of a Thursday afternoon Lenten sewing class, organized by Miss Leary in aid of Bellevue Hospital, took place yesterday, and was well attended. The fashionable seamstresses had their labors lightened with singing by Miss di Cesnola, recitations by other young women, and songs and recitations by Stephen Massett.

DEATH OF BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

The Register of the Treasury and Negro Political Leader Expires in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, died this morning at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Bruce's death had been expected for several days. His only child, a son, Roscoe C. Bruce, eighteen years old, arrived here yesterday from Exeter, N. H., where he is taking a preparatory course for Harvard. The funeral will take place on Monday at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church (colored.)

The career of Blanche K. Bruce, generally recognized since the death of Fred Douglass as the foremost man of his race, was one of the most remarkable in history. Although he was born and lived to the age of twenty years a slave, and in a country in which prejudice against his people is yet strong, he died in his second term as Register of the Treasury, after having served a full term as United States Senator, and he honestly acquired a comfortable fortune and a strong influence in the politics and policies of the country.

He was not a full-blooded negro. While little is known of his family history, he was supposed to be from three-fourths to seven-eighths white. His color was a light yellow. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 1, 1841, his mother being the slave of a wealthy planter. He had seven brothers and three sisters, and was nominally the body servant, but practically the playmate and schoolmate of his master's son, who was about his own age. The two boys shared the instructions of a tutor. He was engaged for the white boy, who gave little heed to lessons, while the colored boy seized and held every scrap of knowledge that came his way. The result was that, as the two boys grew up Bruce was a well educated, well informed youth, while his young master had barely a smattering of instruction.

Mr. Bruce said frequently that personally he had known nothing of the horrors of slavery. He was a plantation pet, and did as he liked; was free to go and come of his own pleasure, and could have escaped to freedom at any time. He was taken to Missouri with his master a few years before the war. In 1861 his young master enlisted in the Confederate Army, while Bruce and two of his brothers went to Hannibal, Mo., and joined the Union forces.

At Hannibal Mr. Bruce organized the first school in this country consisting entirely of negroes. He saved a little money and entered as a student at Oberlin College, where he eked out his very small resources by sawing wood and doing other hard work. Soon after the war he went to Mississippi, where in the reconstruction proceedings there was fine opportunity for an intelligent and well-educated negro. He was Sergeant at Arms of the first Mississippi Senate to sit after the war. In 1872 he was appointed Tax Assessor of Bolivar County, and a year later he was made Sheriff and Collector. He was shrewd and thrifty and saved money; had tact, which kept for him the good will of whites and negroes while the two were bitterly antagonistic, and was so rigidly honest and fair that he retained the confidence of all classes. His official bonds aggregated $120,000 and he gave them easily, although practically all the property in the county was owned by the white people.

In 1874 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was the only negro who served a full term in that body, and one of two negroes who have had seats in it. His term expired in 1881, and he was appointed Register of the Treasury by President Garfield, whose warm admirer and supporter he was. After the expiration of his term he was made Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Six months ago he was again appointed Register of the Treasury by President McKinley.

His ability and high standing and influence among his people made him a potent factor in internal Republican politics. He was a member of every Republican National Convention from 1868 to 1896, and presided several times. In the convention of 1880, while he was presiding, he selected and recognized Gen. Garfield in a struggling crowd of applicants for the floor at a critical point in the proceedings, and he always believed that this opportune recognition did much to bring about Garfield's nomination.

He was personally popular and officially successful. His duties were always well performed, and he had an infectious good humor which always disarmed prejudice. He married the daughter of a colored dentist in Cleveland, Ohio, his wife being several shades lighter than himself. His only son was named for Roscoe Conkling.

He owned some valuable plantation property in Mississippi and real estate in Washington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John T. Conkling.

Dr. John T. Conkling, one of the best known physicians of Brooklyn, and who up to the time of his death was the oldest living member of Plymouth Church, died at 9 o'clock last evening at his residence, at 143 Remsen Street.

He was born in 1825, in Smithtown, L. I., and attended school in the State Normal School in Albany, from which he was graduated. Then he studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from this institution in 1855. He settled in Brooklyn, where he established practice. In the sixties he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education for six years, and in 1866 and 1867 he was Sanitary Superintendent of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and he was in charge of the Board of Health during the cholera epidemic. He was made Health Commissioner in Brooklyn in 1874, and served in that capacity the following three years.

He is survived by his widow, a married son, and an unmarried daughter. Dr. Conkling was a member of the Practitioners' Club of Brooklyn, and of the Kings County Medical Society, and also of the Hamilton Club. The funeral services will be held at the house at 2 P. M. on Sunday, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will officiate. The funeral will be private.

Capt. Joseph Burley.

Capt. Joseph Burley, who for twenty-five years had been in the service of the Ward Line of steamers, died Wednesday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Capt. Burley was last in command of the City of Washington, the Ward liner that was lying near the Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor. Capt. Burley was not in command at the time, however, he having missed the trip because of his illness, and it was the first trip he had missed in twenty years.

Capt. Burley was fifty-six years of age, and had followed the sea from his twelfth year. He was born in England, but at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served during the war. He was a member of the Farragut Naval Association and of the Worth Lodge of Masons. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, 127 Lewis Avenue, at 2 o'clock.

Sarah O'Neill.

Sarah O'Neill, widow of John O'Neill, the restaurant keeper, died Wednesday at her home, 61 West Twenty-second Street, of Bright's disease. She was forty-five years old, and was born in County Monaghan, Ireland. She was a devout Catholic, and in her will has left a number of bequests to Catholic institutions. One thousand dollars goes to the school of St. Francis Xavier's Church, $500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, $500 to the Home for Consumptives, $500 to St. Joseph's Hospital, and $500 to the Rev. Father Smith of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in Twenty-third Street. She is survived by two daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Obituary Notes.

ARNOLD B. HOLMES, an electrical inventor, of Newton, Mass., is dead. He was sixty-nine years of age and was a native of Loudoun County, Va. He was a veteran of the civil war. After the war he turned his attention to the invention of electrical appliances and achieved success in this line of work.

Dr. DAVID H. JENNINGS, a druggist of Far Rockaway, died suddenly Wednesday from apoplexy. He drove to Woodbury and assisted in putting out a fire, and when he tried to re-enter his carriage fell unconscious and died shortly afterward. Dr. Jennings leaves a wife and two children, Frank R. Jennings and Mrs. Louis Wells.

Capt. HANKINSON WILLIAMS of the Merritt wrecking tug J. D. Jones died yesterday at Norfolk, Va., from apoplexy. Capt. Williams was one of the best-known pilots about New York Harbor. For a long time he was Captain of the Jessie Hoyt, the well-known Sandy Hook flier. He was sixty-one years of age, single, and had been with the wrecking company for years.

Mrs. MARGARET STIMSON, widow of Azariah E. Stimson, formerly of Albany, died at her home, 379 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at the age of eighty-nine. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stimson was at one time a member of the Assembly of this State. Her son is C. W. Stimson of 66 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan.

CHRISTIAN JEVNE, one of the most successful retail grocers in Chicago, died yesterday. He was born in Norway in [illegible], and learned the business in his uncle's store. He went to Chicago in 1864, and his trade grew to be among the greatest in the West. His stores were burned out in the great fire, but were re-established. He leaves a wife and three children.

FREDERICK RUSSELL FALCONER died yesterday at the home of his brother, James H. Falconer, 240 West Seventy-fifth Street. He had been ill for some time from a complication of diseases. Mr. Falconer was sixty-nine years old, and belonged to an old New York family. He had lived here all his life. He was a member of the Light Guard Regiment, now known as the Old Guard. He joined the regiment in 1850 and fought with it in the Battle of Bull Run. Since the war he had been a broker in wines and spirits, with an office at 22 Liberty Street. Mr. Falconer was a single man and lived in lodgings at 126 West Twenty-ninth Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, 1898, the Rev. William Brush, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Morris C. Stephen, No. 24 Franklin Place, Morristown, Friday, March 18, at 2 o'clock.

Train leaves New York at 12 M., D., L. and W. R. R.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1898, Dr. John T. Conkling, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 143 Remsen St., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 17, 1898, Frederick Russell Falconer, at the residence of his brother, 240 West 75th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLOYD.—At Garden City, L. I., on Thursday, March 17, Eugene Du Bois, infant son of Margaret Otis and Nicoll Floyd, Jr., aged 1 year 7 weeks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAY.—At Brookline, Mass., on March 15, Clement K. Fay, in the 53d year of his age.

LEWISOHN.—On March 9, in London, England, Sam, beloved son of Leonard and Rosalie Lewisohn, from pneumonia.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning, March 20, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 14 East 57th Street. Kindly omit flowers.

Boston and Providence papers please copy.

McCAIN.—On Wednesday, March 16, John Curtice McCain, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward G. Ward, No. 43 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, 18th, at 8 P. M. Interment at Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Goshen (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McCORMICK.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 17th inst., Caroline Pillsbury McCormick, widow of John McCormick.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 1,146 Dean St., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STIMSON.—Suddenly, at her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16th, Margaret Stimson, widow of Azariah E. Stimson, formerly of Albany, N. Y., in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ATCHINSON, William, 51 Charlton St.	80	15
AMABLIA, Alfonso, 167 Mulberry St.	1	16
ALEMBROTH, Samuel, 88 Clinton St.	25	15
BUONOCORE, Michelino, 2,131 1st Av	2	16
BRODERICK, Dennis, 56 Cherry St.	37	13
CLUTE, Cadwalder C., 13 W. 22d St.	81	13
CASEY, Louise, 308 W. 43d St.	47	15
COZZONE, Michele, 42 Spring St.	1	16
CAMPBELL, John, 293 Monroe St.	44	15
COOLEY, Sarah S., 1,795 Lexington Av	48	15
CROSBY, Mary A., 518 W. 30th St.	52	15
COLLINS, Nora, 206 Pitt St.	4	15
DICKENS, Charles A., 333 W. 69th St.	1	16
DONLON, Mary, 462 W. 38th St.	70	15
DISPENZER, Philip, 181 Grand St.	15	13
EVANS, Robert T., 446 W. 27th St.	7	15
FESORONI, Albina, 330 E. 11th St.	47	16
FINNEGAN, Margaret, 30 Ann St.	65	15
FAULHABER, Julia, 714 E. 147th St.	7	15
FITZGERALD, Johanna, Workhouse	39	15
GREVENIG, Charles, 303 Av. B.	81	15
GARDENER, Mary, Seton Sanitarium	36	12
GILLON, Francis, 316 W. 41st St.	2	15
GORMAN, Stephen, 92 Baxter St.	40	16
HIRSCH, Minnie, 227 W. 42d St.	59	16
HEALY, Michael, 232 E. 9th St.	40	15
HAYES, Mary, Riverside Hospital	1	15
HOLMES, Phyllis, Riverside Hospital	4	15
IHIEFELD, Martin, 214 E. 83d St.	67	15
KOCH, Mary, 446 E. 76th St.	45	15
KRAFT, Katie, 352 1st Av.	6	15
KYTIA, Joe, Emergency Hospital	10	15
LOMBARD, Maria, 419 1st Av.	42	14
LINDHEIM, Meyer, 40 W. 99th St.	52	16
LOWENSTINE, David C., 59 W. 93d.	58	16
McMENAMY, George W., 24 W. 16th	21	16
McDERMOTT, Michael, 288 Front St.	2	16
McMULLEN, Elizabeth, 2 E. 105th St.	52	15
MASSEY, Jane, 31 Bethune St.	62	15
MEINNER, Adam, 557 W. 40th St.	26	14
MANGAN, John, 435 7th Av.	63	15
MACHOLDT, Charles, 166 E. 67th St.	74	16
NAUCLITZ, Jan, 408 E. 74th St.	2	16
NELSON, Augustus, 620 W. 143d St.	55	15
OTTERSIN, Arthur W., 108 E. 102d St	2	15
OAKLEY, Elizabeth, 311 W. 105th St.	54	16
O'NEILL, Emma, St. Joseph's Home.	2	15
PRESSLER, Julius C., 205 E. 89th St	2	15
PURCELL, Mary A., 411 E. 22d St.	24	15
PURCELLA, David H., 534 W. 45th St	42	15
PORTER, George W., 183 W. 87th St.	33	15
PEISER, Jacob, St. Lorenz Hotel	56	15
QUINN, Bernard, St. Joseph's Hospital	38	16
ROURKE, Beulah, 140 W. 100th St.	1	16
ROESSNER, Anna, Wakefield	42	14
SIEBENEICHEN, Minnie E. L., 404 6th St.	6	15
STRAUSS, Rosa, 313 Alexander Av.	68	15
SILBERBERG, Hyman, 149 Division St	1	16
SIMON, Rachel, 101 Monroe St.	1	16
TOSASSO, Agesto, 186 Elm St.	65	15
VLENCK, William H., 441 E. 6th St.	43	15
VAN ANDERS, Emily, 309 W. 143d St	82	15
VITO, David, 183 Hester St.	29	11
WILLGOHS, John F., 70 E. 109th St.	61	14
WALTON, Lottie, 111 Forsyth St.	38	14
WELCH, John D., 123 E. 55th St.	38	14
WHITFIELD, Catharine, 238 E. 18th	52	14
WALSH, Cornelius J., 533 E. 164th St	49	15
WALL, John, 339 W. 44th St.	1	16
WILLEN, Virginia, 229 W. 40th St.	40	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALLAN, Jennie J., 95 Saratoga Av.	12	16
BOOKER, Samuel H., St. Christopher's Hospital	1	16
BLAKE, John, 654 Chauncey St.	1	16
BURCH, Sarah E., 203 Hull St.	4	16
CINQMARS, Pierre J. M., 1,430 Herkimer St.	79	15
COHN, Ignatz, 62 Boerum St.	59	16
HINTER, Lydia A., 436 Junius St.	79	15
HARRIS, Hilda F., 129 Sands St.	3	16
HOPKINS, Robert D., 200 Quincy St.	48	16
HOBBINS, Margaret, 242 Pearl St.	90	14
JOHNSON, Annie, St. Peter's Hosp.	86	15
JONES, William M., 351 Penn St.	78	15
MOORE, William C., 366 Classon Av.	1	16
MONAHAN, Harold, 440 Hicks St.	1	16
MURRAY, Frank C., 125 Quincy St.	10	15
MADDEN, Patrick, 48 16th St.	67	16
McDONALD, [illegible], 34 N. Elliot Place	1	16
McDONALD, Kate, 2,127 Bergen St.	1	17
NORD, Karl O. E., 98 Luquer St.	10	16
O'HARA, Margaret, 183 Park Av.	10	15
PAIR, John J., 404 20th St.	27	15
PUPPOLO, Ernest, 45 Withers St.	1	16
POLE, Matthew, Seney Hospital	40	16
REILLY, Edward, Home for Aged	54	16
REILLY, Mary E., 172 Gold St.	67	16
RIEGER, Theresa, 158 Graham St.	2	17
SCHUESSLER, Florentina, 140 Melrose St.	67	14
STINSON, Margaret, 379 Lewis Av.	38	16
SMITH, Lillian, 216 Sands St.	1	16
SHARP, Sarah, 1,854 Dean St.	25	15
SWENSON, Ellen A., 586 Bergen St.	1	16
VAN BLARCOM, Elizabeth, 860 Lafayette Av.	61	15
WEBB, Joseph, 690 Quincy St.	1	16
WEIS, Rosalie, 62 Gratton St.	21	16

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Texas Central Railroad Company

hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.
New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

About 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and after a steady opening quotations fell off. Toward the end of the day—sensational Cuban news abounding—the declining tendency became pronounced, and net changes almost uniformly showed losses. Nearly all the conspicuous stocks were off a point or more at the end of the day. With a single exception, and that but fractionally, no stock traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares failed to decline substantially. Those stocks which during the earlier days of the week were strongest had yesterday quickest reactions.

⁂

As has been plainly pointed out in this column, the recent sharp rally in the market was brought about almost wholly through a scare among bear speculators, who, rushing to cover, put up prices upon themselves. The purchases chiefly important in volume came from the room trading element on the floor of the Stock Exchange, whose transactions, though registered in large figures, never amount to anything except a betting record. Really important financial interests in and out of Wall Street have been holding aloof from the market—agreeing altogether with conservative counsels which THE NEW YORK TIMES has over and over again quoted from veteran security market authorities, considering it more profitable to wait than recklessly to take risks pending uncertainties at Washington.

Such authorities have been and still are agreed that market quotations for standard stocks are now far below what intrinsic values warrant. They consider current prices bargain prices. But till there shall be definite knowledge of what may be the Government's international relationships such prudent calculators are unanimous in the feeling that any market transaction involves risks not to be assumed carelessly by either trader or investor caring for common sense in business.

⁂

Money market conditions do not much change. Predictions of tightness fail to materialize. Actual call transactions show even a tendency toward somewhat greater ease. Importations of gold from Europe are now past the twenty-five-million-dollar mark.

⁂

Government bonds were lower. The closing quotations were ¼@1½ per cent. under those of Wednesday night. There were sales of $26,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½@112@111; $800 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121½, and $19,000 5s, coupon, at 111⅛.

⁂

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 89 and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 88½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Detroit Gas	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Mich. Cent.	¾	West. Un. Beef	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	North. Pacific	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Ontario & West.	½
Canada South.	1	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	½
C., B. & Qy.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1
Chi. & Norwest.	1	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pullman Car	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅛
Gen. Electric	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Illinois Cent.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Kanawha & Mich.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Manhattan Cons.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Met. Street Ry.	4⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	½
Missouri Pac.	1⅜	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Nat. Lead pf.	½	W. & L. E., $1 as. pp.	⅝
N. J. Central	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. E. & W. 2d	1⅝	Tex. Pac. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Mo., Pac. col. 5s	3
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	N. P. gen. lien	1¼
Col. Mid. 1st t. r.	1½	Or. R. & N. 4s	1⅛
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
		U. P., D. & G. 1st t.r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,505,562; balances, $6,831,365; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $392,334.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and $5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30@40c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25@12½c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59¼; Illinois Central, ¾, to 103½; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9. Declined—St. Paul, ⅞, to 92½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 85½; Louisville & Nashville, ¾, to 50⅝; New York Central, ½, to 115, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36¼. Erie sold at 13¼. British consols advanced ⅛ to 111 13-16 for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £38,000; circulation decreased, £317,000; bullion decreased, £279,425; other securities increased £557,000; other deposits increased £483,000; public deposits increased £287,000; notes reserve decreased £76,000; Government securities increased £106,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 43.35 per cent., is now 42.84 per cent., against an advance from 54.85 per cent. to 55.03 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 14,650,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 8,950,000f.; gold on hand decreased 20,400,000f.; bills discounted increased 3,375,000f.; silver on hand increased 925,000f.

In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 25c. Exchange on London was 25f 30½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.70; in Lisbon at 52, and in Rome at 105.67.

LONDON NOT A FACTOR.

London did but little in the New York market yesterday, the foreign houses figuring [illegible] more than 5,000 or 7,000 shares. Early London quotations were lower than the New York close, but our market dropped so quickly below the London level that the arbitrage houses had no time to do much in the way of selling. Thereafter the trading for foreign account was mixed, being about equally divided between purchases and sales.

SOME INTERRUPTED PLANS.

An interesting story is current to explain the recent course of Tobacco Trust stock. Tobacco has, till within a couple of days, run counter to all the rest of the market. While standard stocks tumbled after the Maine disaster, Tobacco not only held firm, but advanced. It has been chief of stock market enigmas. That is what makes the new story about Tobacco interesting.

Early in the year—so this story chronicles—the trust's managers were able to get options upon important outside competitive properties, and arranged to finance their acquisition through a new issue of Tobacco Trust stock. Involved in the deal was the necessity of making the outstanding shares of the trust look attractive. Wherefore the formation of a Wall Street pool and the employment of an adroit manipulator to pump the price of the stock upward.

It was calculated that if the present stock could be put up above 110 the issue of new stock would be promptly subscribed for through an official announcement of subscription "rights," giving holders of old stock the privilege of taking the new stock at par. The increase capital, on a basis of a 25 per cent. addition to the stock outstanding, would have given to the trust the outside properties bargained for free from any new liability beyond what bonds and mortgages might be already of record on the purchased properties.

Thus the Maine disaster and consequent stock market disturbance fell upon plans which promised handsome returns to the trust. The financiers in that quarter are not surrenderers, however, and, in the face of all the rest of the market's weakness, they pluckily kept on trying to spurt their specialty above par. On the day before yesterday they were within less than a single point of making the par record. The recession yesterday left the price, however, only a fraction above 95.

Some bad blood seems to have been created among insiders (and apparently some substantial inside selling brought about) by the fact that knowledge of the proposed increase of capital stock has leaked out in Wall Street.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Engagements of $1,550,000 of gold for import were announced yesterday, of which the City Bank took $1,000,000, Lazard Freres, $500,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $50,000. This brings up the total engaged and imported since Feb. 25 to $25,650,000. Exchange market authorities continue confident of further large engagements, predicting that the import movement will attain to much larger proportions within the next fortnight.

New York banks, however, are not benefiting much by the large gold imports. Recent withdrawals of currency by interior banks are understood to have been exceedingly large—some of the reports have it that they have fully offset the receipts of gold. The war scare and the panicky state of Wall Street has made many of the banks throughout the country apprehensive and cautious.

SHORT SALES OF VANDERBILTS.

Within a few minutes of the close of Stock Exchange business yesterday sharp rallies were scored by a number of the Vanderbilt stocks, notably Michigan Central and Northwest. In the two stocks named, purchases of 300 shares each lifted them over a full point apiece.

Veteran observers saw in this spurt evidence that bear traders have been overselling such stocks, that recent sales have been chiefly for the short account, and that long stock is so scarce as to make it impossible for speculators to buy back what they have sold short without having to pay materially higher prices than averages have been showing on the tape. Even among the bear contingent there seems to be a disposition to admit that sales of securities like the Vanderbilt stocks involved exceptional risks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAKER.

Government bonds were a shade weaker yesterday, although the transactions in them were light. The old 4s coupon sold at 112 and then dropped to 111 on one transaction. The new 4s declined ⅛ of 1 per cent. on the closing bid price.

On the foreign Bourses, Spanish Government 4s rose sharply on the statement that their April coupon is to be paid, advancing 1⅝ points, to 55 11-16.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRMNESS.

Pennsylvania Railroad has been one of the notably strong stocks of late. In the general decline since the Maine disaster day all of the standard stocks have suffered more or less, but of these Pennsylvania has been the most conspicuously firm. The stock has been well supported through the smashes, and the New York interests who have been identified with it recently have added largely to their holdings. The financial strength and character of these new Pennsylvania interests have been well shown by the steadiness of the stock in the face of the general weakness.

OUT-OF-TOWN SPECULATORS.

Washington houses which, since the beginning of the week, have been large buyers of stocks, turned sellers yesterday, and were in that way active in all of the conspicuous issues. The news from Washington was more bearish than for some time, and each new rumor from that city was accompanied by a fresh batch of selling orders.

Chicago continues very bearish on the market, and Wall Street houses connected there have been comparatively heavy sellers of the Western railroad stocks of late. Boston and Philadelphia, on the other hand, are inclined to be bullish, although the purchases for these cities' accounts are as yet small in volume.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in March showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$10,883
Chicago Great Western	24,255
Denver & Rio Grande	26,900
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	31,846
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	2,267
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,385
Rio Grande Western	15,300
Texas & Pacific	28,692
Wabash	51,516

⁂

International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $2,756.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Arrival of further heavy amounts of foreign gold.

Increase of $10,920 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus earnings for January.

Stockholders of American Bell Telephone Company not to be asked to authorize an issue of new stock.

See to-day's Morning Telegraph for Wall Street sensation. It will make you blush for your country.—Adv.

Increase of $27,852 in net earnings for January of the Pacific Coast Company, successor to the Oregon Improvement Company.

Purchase of two steamers by Receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, to be used in carrying passengers from Toledo terminal to Northern Summer resorts.

Burlington to build ninety-three miles of road from Deadwood, S. D., to New Castle, Wyo., to carry coal from mines at latter place to first-named city.

Adjournment of Senate until Monday.

Passage of bill by Senate giving the Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado Railroad a right of way through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado firsts stricken from Stock Exchange lists, being nearly all in hands of Reorganization Committee.

No agreement reached at meeting of passenger agents of trans-continental roads in matter of rate cutting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday sympathized with the downward tendency on the Stock Exchange, and lower prices were quoted for all the stocks traded in. The changes, however, were not notable, and transactions were light in volume.

It was reported that some new certificates of the Amsterdam Gas Company are out. Brokers generally received the news with satisfaction. Amsterdam preferred closed at about 68.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	320
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	177	179
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam pf.	67½	68½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	100½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	38½	39¼
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23	23½
Malt preferred	73	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	359	360
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	350	Hanover	375
Am. Exchange	169	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	180
Central National	165	National Union	230
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	900	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Ninth National	90
Corn Exchange	280	Pacific	180
East River	125	Phenix	90
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Republic	150
Fourth National	175	Seaboard National	175
Gallatin National	300	Seventh National	108
Garfield National	800	Shoe & Leather	95
German-American	110	Western National	140
Greenwich	165	West Side	290

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On April 15 the regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be paid.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company notifies holders of its consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds due April 1 next that principal and coupons on the same will be paid in cash on and after that date upon presentation at the banking house of Vermilye & Co. In connection with above Vermilye & Co. announce that, having purchased from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company their new 5-20 year 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, payable in 1918, and redeemable on or after April 1, 1903, they offer to the holders of the consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds the privilege of exchanging same for the new bonds at any time prior to April 1. The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1. The bankers have issued a circular to which a letter of August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, giving all details of the issue, is attached, and which can be obtained from them upon application. The right is reserved to terminate the option of exchange at any time at the bankers' pleasure.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$226,189,532
Gold reserve	170,482,009
Net silver	11,095,581
United States notes in the Treasury	40,562,811
Treasury notes of 1890	4,469,188
Total receipts this day	1,266,481
Total receipts this month	18,507,558
Total receipts this year	293,065,521
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	19,688,00
Total expenditures this year	291,175,825
Deposits in National banks	31,782,580
Government receipts from customs	587,026
National bank notes received for redemption	184,237
Internal revenue	606,171
Miscellaneous	72,233

BULLION AND MINES.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 858,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .34, 200 shares of Best and Belcher at .40, 4,000 shares of Brunswick at .11, 250 shares of Deadwood at 1.00, 100 shares of Isabella at .23, 200 shares of Mexican at .25, 400 shares of Mount Rosa at .14, 100 shares of Portland at .80, 400 shares of Small Hopes at .90, 1,000 shares of Utah at .13, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02⅛@.02¼, 700 shares American Flag at .15, 3,700 shares Anaconda at .32@.36, 11,000 shares of Cripple Creek consolidated at .09⅛@.09¼@.09⅛, 45,000 shares of Cannon Ball at .003⅝@.003⅝, seller 10; 200 shares Elkton at .75@.75½, 160 shares Gold Coin at 1.50, 5,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06½, 500 shares Golden Fleece at .36⅝, 10,000 shares Gold Magnet at .007½, buyer 30; 1,600 shares Isabella at .22¼@.22@.22⅜, 1,500 shares Havana at .75@.76, 3,000 shares Justine at .03⅝, 3,500 shares Jefferson at .03⅝@.03½, 500 shares Lillie at .74¼@.74½, 1,500 shares Mollie Gibson at .19½, 1,500 shares Mount Rosa at .12⅝, 200 shares Portland at .76, 7,000 shares Red Mountain at .08@.09, 220 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 297,000 shares Sentinel at .01⅛ buyer 30, @02, buyer 60, @.01¼; 2,500 shares Union at .11@.10⅝, 1,000 shares Work at .02@.01½, 300 shares Yukon at .18⅛, buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	1.10	..	.08	..
Belcher	.23	..	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.34	..
Breece	.37	.45	.38	.47
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13
Chollar	.30	..	.40	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.78	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.11	..
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.00
Enterprise Mining Co.	.22	..	.21	..
Father De Smet	.18	.21	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	..	..	1.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.35	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.46
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	.21	.17	.22
La Crosse	.13	..	.18	..
Leadville	.08	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.13	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.07
Potosi	.35	..	.42	..
Plymouth Cons.	.07	..	.07	..
Savage	.21	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	1.00	..
Standard Cons.	1.50	1.70	1.55	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.30	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.85	..	.70	..
Alta	..	..	..	.04
Belcher	.24	..	.25	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.34	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.12	.10	.13
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.50	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Chrysolite	.08	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.75	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.06	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.70	..	.90	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.18	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.60	1.30	..
Iron Silver	.37	..	.35	..
Julia Consolidated	..	..	..	.01
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.80	..	1.80	..
Potosi	.40	..	.40	.50
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	1.15	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.35	..
Utah	.10	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..
Argentum Juniata	.18	..	.19	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	..	.09	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.08	.05	.08	..
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.21	..	.22	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.72	..	.72	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.10	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01⅛	.02¼	.02	.02⅛
American Flag	..	.14	..	.15
Annetta	..	.41	..	.41
Anaconda	.35	.40	.35	.40
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅞	.09¼	.09	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003⅝	.003¾	.003¼	.003⅞
Elkton	..	.78	.75½	.75⅝
Gold Magnet	.005	.01	.004½	.01
Gold Coin	1.00	..	1.00	3.00
Garfield Grouse	.06½	.07	.06	.07
Golden Fleece	.36½	.37	.35	.36½
Isabella	.22½	.23¼	.22¼	.23
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04	.05¼	.03¼	.04
Justine	.003¼	.004	.03½	.03⅝
Lillie	.74½	.75¼	.74	.75
Miami	..	.40	..	.40
Mollie Gibson	.20¼	.20½	.19¼	.20¼
Mount Rosa	.13	.13½	.12⅝	.13½
Old Gold	.005	.005¼	.005	.005⅝
Pilgrim	.005	.006	.005	.005⅝
Portland	.76½	.79	.76	.77
Rocky Mount	..	.10¼	.10	.11
Red Mount	..	.09	.08	.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01⅛	.01¼	.01⅛	.01¼
Tamarack	.003	.005¼	.004	.005⅝
Union	.10⅝	.11¼	.10¼	..
Work	.02	.02¼	.01¼	..
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12
Waldorf	..	..	.06	.12

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The market to-day was lifeless and evinced a reactionary tendency. There was some realizing in Union Traction, the price declining ⅛ to 15¼. Marsden showed some weakness and fractionally fell off. United Gas Improvement was fairly steady until near the close, when it dropped from 107⅝ to 107. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was in demand at 44¾, but no stock was offered. The bond market was quite active, the trading in Equitable Illuminating 5s being large. Railroad stocks, including Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley, were weak and lower. At the close the market displayed a heavy tone.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Con. Tract. of N. J.	44	
Lehigh Valley	21	22
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	21¼	21½
Northern Pacific pf.	60¼	60½
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅞
Reading t. ctfs.	8 5-16	8⅜
Reading 1st pf.	19¼	19½
Reading 2d pf.	10½	10⅝
St. Paul	88⅝	89
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Met. Railway	140	141
Philadelphia Traction	80¼	80½
Baltimore Con	23	23½
Union Traction	15¼	15½
United Gas Imp.	106⅞	107¼
Electric Storage	20¼	21
Electric Storage pf.	23	25
Welsbach Light	38	39½
Marsden	6⅞	7
Choctaw	9⅝	9⅞
Choctaw pf	29½	29⅝
Reading g. 4s	80½	81
Elec. & P. 4s	81	81¼
Equitable Gas 5s	102⅞	103
Con. T., Pittsburg	13½	13⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	46½	47½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 17.—Liquidation and dullness marked the local market. The coppers were as usual the centre of attraction, Montana and Butte coming in for the principal attention. Montana opened at an advance of a point, but immediately went off on profit-taking, losing about three points, with a fractional recovery. Butte worked lower by a point. Centennial was weak on heavy sales. Calumet was an exception to the general weakness. Call loans, [illegible] time money, [illegible] commercial paper, 4@6.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	222
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107½	108½
Fitchburg preferred	98½	..
Maine Central	129	130
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	80⅞	81½
Wisconsin Central	1⅜	—

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	9	9½
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Montana	171	172
Butte & Boston	20¼	20½
Calumet & Hecla	512	..
Centennial	11½	11⅝
Franklin	12	13
Gold Coin Mines	1½	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	38	38⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	143	146
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	19⅞	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	244½	245
Dominion Coal	17½	17¾
Dominion Coal preferred	105	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	64⅝	65
General Electric	31	31¼
Illinois Steel	45	47
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	.65	.70
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	12¼	12⅞
United States Rubber	15	17
Westinghouse Electric	..	22
Westinghouse Electric preferred	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25⅛	25¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Diamond Match dropped a point from the opening at 134. West Chicago ranged from 92⅝ to 92. Biscuit common dropped from 22 to 21⅛, and there were only three sales of the preferred, showing a decline from 78 to 77½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	132
National Biscuit Company	21⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	77
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6⅝
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	280
North Chicago Street Railroad	212½
West Chicago Street Railroad	92
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	11½
Lake Street El. T. Ctfs.	9
Street's W. S. Car Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.11
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.25	.26
Best & Belcher	.31	.34
Bullion	.10	.12
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con	.25	.29
Chollar	.47	.54
Confidence	.65	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	.80
Con. New York	.01	
Crown Point	.13	.14
Exchequer	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.40
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.32	.32
Kentuck Con	.02	.03
Mexican	.30	.34
Occidental Con	2.85	2.25
Ophir	.43	.47
Overman	.10	.12
Potosi	.41	.44
Savage	.24	.25
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.20	1.25
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.65	1.70
Union Con	.36	.39
Utah Con	.19	.10
Yellow Jacket	.28	.29

Silver bars, 54⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2⅜
Anaconda	30	40	30	40
Anchoria	76	80	75	89
Argentum	19½	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
Consolidated	8⅞	9⅛	9	9¼
Elkton	75⅝	75½	75	75⅝
El Paso	7¼	7⅞	7½	7⅞
Gibson	20¼	21	19½	20⅝
Gold Coin	99½	100	99	100
Gold King	45	53	47	54
Golden Fleece	35	42	35	45
Grouse	6	6¼	6	6½
Isabella	22	22¼	22½	22⅝
Jefferson	4	6	3	5½
Lillie	74½	75	74	75
Matao	14	15	14⅝	15⅛
Moon Anchor	98½	99	98	99
Pharmacist	5	6	5¼	6
Portland	76	76¼	76	76⅝
Rawlings	15	16½	16¼	17⅝
Rosa	13	14	12⅝	14
Union	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	11
Work	1⅞	2	2	2½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week March	$31,268	$20,385	$23,981
From Jan. 1	321,013	226,121	218,735
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week March	$110,937	$86,682	
From July 1	3,806,494	3,250,423	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week March	$135,600	$108,700	$126,000
From July 1	5,928,848	4,890,159	5,373,268
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week March	$61,952	$64,708	$54,939
From July 1	3,053,172	2,975,050	2,388,217
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
2d week March	$64,643	$32,797	$11,923
From Jan. 1	638,949	284,093	122,163
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week March	$9,153	$6,886	$5,430
From Jan. 1	89,887	66,923	51,462
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week March	$39,045	$37,660	$40,247
From July 1	1,610,110	1,433,879	1,501,329
RIO GRANDE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
2d week March	$53,600	$38,300	$38,700
From July 1	2,329,227	1,693,258	1,669,421
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week March	$143,303	$114,611	$111,603
From Jan. 1	1,600,388	1,373,757	1,355,443
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week March	$256,872	$204,856	$233,317
From July 1	9,235,197	8,250,098	9,562,741
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for January—			
Gross earnings	117,480	103,787	115,410
Operating ex.	107,722	97,367	107,218
Net earnings	9,758	6,420	8,192
Fixed charges	34,870	34,269	33,774
Deficit	25,112	27,849	25,582
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	101,903	89,174	83,547
Operating ex.	95,642	82,232	80,991
Net earnings	6,261	6,942	2,556
Fixed charges	16,658	15,851	29,498
Deficit	10,397	9,909	26,942
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	275,727	252,661	302,117
Operating ex.	160,853	148,217	162,485
Net earnings	114,874	104,444	139,632
Fixed charges	59,555	60,045	57,971
Surplus	55,318	44,398	81,661
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for January—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$373,678	$246,687	*$126,991
Net earnings	107,513	20,337	*87,176
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	723,534	503,633	*219,901
Net earnings	180,964	61,084	*119,880
UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURG for February—			
Gross earnings	105,285	97,638	*7,647
Operating ex.	51,421	54,358	†2,937
Net earnings	53,864	43,280	*10,584
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	969,898	925,291	*44,602
Operating ex.	444,640	509,176	†64,536
Net earnings	525,258	416,115	*109,188

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK for February—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	256,880	212,803	*44,076
Exp. and taxes	122,307	94,796	*27,511
Net earnings	134,573	118,007	*16,565
Deprec'n charge	17,500	12,000	*5,500
Balance	117,073	106,007	*11,065
Interest on bonds	27,075	27,075	
Sur. for div'ds	89,998	78,932	*11,065
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	555,188	453,103	*102,085
Operating ex.	255,225	198,552	*56,673
Net earnings	299,962	254,551	*45,411
Deprec'n charge	35,000	24,000	*11,000
Balance	264,962	230,551	*34,411
Interest on bonds	54,150	54,150	
Sur. for div'ds	210,812	176,401	*34,411

*Increase. †Decrease.

[illegible] Wheat Business.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The refusal of the Board of Trade Directors to fix a margin price on May wheat was the main factor in that market to-day. Though the advance this caused was lost about the middle of the session prices recovered again, July advancing to 84½c., and closing there. May was very quiet all day. It showed some strength, selling as high as 104½ and never getting below 104. It closed at the latter price.

Wanted for Forgery in Indiana.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Charles F. McKhann, a prominent real estate man of Frankfort, Ind., is being searched for by detectives. McKhann is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Shoals, Indiana. He is wanted on indictments charging him with forging deeds to 30,000 acres of Florida timber land, valued at $50,000, the property of Mrs. Adeline T. Brundage of Chicago.

Adirondack Railroad Washed Out.

SARATOGA, March 17.—Owing to the breaking up of the ice, together with a log jam, about 1,500 feet of the Adirondack Railroad track near Thurman Station was carried away late yesterday afternoon, and a passenger train narrowly escaped being engulfed.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds.
DUE APRIL 1ST, 1898.

HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS ARE HEREBY notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due April 1, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Vermilye & Co., corner Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Company the new
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
5-20 Year 4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1918,
Redeemable on or after April 1st, 1903,
Interest payable April 1st and Oct. 1st.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.
U.S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee of the Mortgage.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1898, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THEIR BONDS FOR THE NEW BONDS AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO APRIL 1ST.

Bondholders desiring to exchange will please notify us at once, stating the amount of bonds that they hold.

The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1st.

We reserve the right to terminate the option of exchange at any time at our pleasure.

Descriptive circulars, giving full information regarding the new bonds, may be had upon application to us.

VERMILYE & CO.
Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of Colonial Brewery will be held at the office of the Company at the brewery, No. 240 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., on Friday, March 25th, 1898, at 3 P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the evening of March 19th until such meeting has been held.
Dated New York, March 11th, 1898.
CHARLES HEIDENHEIMER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

German Alliance Insurance Company,
New York, March 9, 1898.

An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1898, from 12 o'clock at noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, March 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after April 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books March 31st, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, March 31st, 1898, and reopened Saturday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Mch. 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Mch. 31, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Mch. 31, 1898, and reopened Apl. 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

American Malting Company.
80 Broadway, N. Y., March 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable April 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 31, 1898. The transfer books will close March 31, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen April 11, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, March 8th, 1898.
Fifty-sixth Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable at this office on and after Friday, April 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Saturday, April 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 17, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	103	111	Adams Express	100½	102	100½	101	....
67½	69	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	69½	69½	69	69	....
6½	7	20	American Spirits Mfg	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
17½	17¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
[illegible]	118⅞	62,545	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	122	118⅝	118⅝	−3⅝
[illegible]	109½	320	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	109½	109½	109	109	− ½
[illegible]	95¾	30,360	American Tobacco	98	98	95	95⅝	−2⅝
112	117	10	American Tobacco pf	117	117	117	117	....
11	11¼	550	At., T. & S. F	11¼	11¼	11	11	− ¼
24¾	25	2,040	At., T. & S. F. pf	25⅝	25⅝	24¾	24¾	− ¾
16	16½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
2⅝	2¾	1,100	Bay State Gas	3	3	2¾	2¾	....
38	38½	5,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	39	39	38	38	−1½
113	..	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	114	114	114	114	
4½	5¼	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd	5	5	5	5	....
46	47	590	Canada Southern	47	47	46½	46½	−1¼
82	82½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
18¾	19	1,180	Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	18¾	19	− ¼
148	..	15	Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	−1½
89¾	90	30,456	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	91½	91½	89⅝	90	−1½
9¾	10¼	1,180	Chicago Great West	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	28,533	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¼	90¼	88⅜	88⅝	−1½
145½	146	290	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145½	145½	145½	145½	−1
117¼	117⅝	2,615	Chicago & Northw	118½	118½	116⅝	117⅝	−1¼
83	83¼	10,889	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	84½	84½	83	83	....
7½	8	50	Chi. Term. Trans	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
27½	28¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	....
27½	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−1
12½	13	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	13	13	13	13	− ¼
18½	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ½
178½	179	777	Consolidated Gas	180¾	180¾	178½	178½	−2½
108½	109	108	Del. & Hudson	109	109	109	109	− ¾
44	45	200	Denver & R. G. pf	45	45	45	45	....
60	61	2,000	Detroit Gas	59	60	59	60	+1
5¼	6	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ½
84	85	210	Erie 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ½
31⅛	31½	1,280	General Electric	32¾	32¾	31½	31½	−1¼
30	30½	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	30½	31½	29½	29½	− ½
99¼	100	323	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	− ½
6	7	100	Kanawha & Michigan	6	6	6	6	− ½
20¼	20¾	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21	21	21	21	+ ¾
42½	43	260	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	....
13	14	100	Lake Erie & West	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
66	68	150	Lake Erie & West. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	....
186	188	846	Lake Shore	186½	186½	186½	186½	− ½
48¾	48⅞	5,760	Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−1¼
101	101½	23,446	Manhattan Con	103½	103½	101	101	−2⅝
140½	140¾	8,850	Metropolitan St. Ry	143½	143½	140¼	140½	−4½
104½	106	600	Michigan Central	103½	105	103½	105	+ ½
31½	32⅝	4,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33	33	31⅝	31⅝	−1⅝
25	25⅛	4,230	Missouri Pacific	26¼	26½	25	25	−1⅝
29¼	31	200	National Lead Co	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
102½	103¼	201	National Lead Co. pf	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅜	− ½
16	16½	3	National Linseed Oil	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	....
91½	92	800	New Jersey Central	92	92	91½	91⅝	−1¼
109½	109¾	5,295	New York Central	110½	110½	109⅝	109⅝	−1⅜
11½	12	30	N. Y., Sus. & West	11	11	11	11	....
44¾	45	1,020	Norfolk & Western pf	45½	45⅝	45	45	− ½
5	5½	400	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
21½	21⅝	4,910	Northern Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	21½	21½	−1⅛
60⅝	60¾	14,848	Northern Pacific pf	61½	61½	60⅝	60½	−1½
14⅝	14½	1,250	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ½
25	27	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd	25	25	25	25	....
66	70	150	Or. R. & N. pf., ex div	67	67	67	67	− ½
23¾	24⅛	900	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24	24¼	− ½
113½	114½	820	Pennsylvania R. R	114	114	113½	113½	−1
90½	90¾	2,470	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅝	91⅝	90⅛	90⅝	−1¼
168½	170	692	Pull. Pal. Car Co	171	171	169⅞	169⅞	−2½
16½	16⅝	1,200	Reading	17¼	17¼	16⅝	17	− ⅜
39⅜	39¾	820	Reading 1st pf	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅝
20½	21	200	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	−1
6½	7	150	St. J. & G. I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
15½	17	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	+1
6½	6¾	500	St. L. & San Fran	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
54½	56	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	54	54½	54	54½	− ½
24¾	25¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25¼	25½	25	25	− ¾
69	70	710	St. Paul & Omaha	70½	70½	70	70	−1
150	155	5	St. Paul & Omaha pf	150	150	150	150	....
15	16	400	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ⅝
7⅝	7⅞	120	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	....
25⅝	26	990	Southern Railway pf	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	− ⅝
18½	18¾	480	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18½	18½	−1
9½	9¾	200	Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	− ¼
178	180	410	Third Avenue	178	179	178	179	....
18⅝	18¾	860	Union Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ½
49⅞	50⅛	24,152	Union Pacific pf	51½	51½	49⅝	50	−1½
7½	7⅝	300	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ½
5⅞	6	100	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
57¼	57¾	550	U. S. Leather pf	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57½	−1
16	16½	200	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ½
64¼	65½	1,526	U. S. Rubber pf	67	67	65	65	−1
15⅛	15¼	500	Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ½
..	92	100	West Chicago Street	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅜
7½	9	100	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	+ ½
86¼	86½	2,548	Western Union Tel	87	87	86	86⅝	− ⅝
9¾	11	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd	10	10	10	10	− ⅝
1½	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		302,509						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
2,000 ... 81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ... 83
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
1,500 ... 89⅝
34,000 ... 89¼
20,000 ... 89
500 ... 89¼
20,000 ... 89⅛
16,000 ... 89⅛
16,000 ... 89¼
2,000 ... 89⅛
20,000 ... 89
10,000 ... 88⅞
10,000 ... 89
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ... 58
10,000 ... 57⅞
10,000 ... 57½
15,000 ... 57¼
15,000 ... 57½
35,000 ... 57⅜
8,000 ... 57¼
30,000 ... 57⅛
10,000 ... 57
2,000 ... 57¼
20,000 ... 57
11,000 ... 56⅞
10,000 ... 57⅛
Cent of N J Gen 5s
1,000 ... 111
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000 ... 78
6,000 ... 77¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000 ... 114½
12,000 ... 114
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 ... 105¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s
1,000 ... 101
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
8,000 ... 97
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s
2,000 ... 100½
Chicago & Northwestern Cons 7s
1,000 ... 141
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
45,000 ... 105¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
12,000 ... 105
Chic, St L & N O 5s
1,000 ... 120½
Chic Term Tr 4s
10,000 ... 82½
2,000 ... 82½
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs
14,000 ... 60½
5,000 ... 61½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
1,000 ... 95
Elec, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 ... 98½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
10,000 ... 65
17,000 ... 65¼
5,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 66½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000 ... 99⅝
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s
1,000 ... 101⅞
L S & Mich So 3½s
38,000 ... 104
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 ... 88
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
5,000 ... 86
Louis & Nashv Cons
1,000 ... 103¼
Met St Ry Gen 5s
7,000 ... 110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000 ... 72¼
5,000 ... 72⅜
5,000 ... 72½

Mil & Hn 1st, 1910, Main Line
1,000 ... 120
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Mil Div
1,000 ... 141
Chic & P Wn Div 5s
1,000s20f ... 118
I & D Div
3,000 ... 140½
Southn Minn Div
1,000 ... 117
8,000 ... 116
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000 ... 105
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 ... 86½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 ... 59⅞
3,000 ... 60
5,000 ... 59½
10,000 ... 59⅝
6,000 ... 59⅝
2,000 ... 59⅝
2,000 ... 59⅝
6,000 ... 59
Mo Pac 1st Cons
2,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95¾
20,000 ... 96
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
10,000 ... 62
Nash C & St L Con
1,000s20f ... 103
9,000 ... 103
N Y Central Deb 5s
2,000 ... 107¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000 ... 104½
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs
1,000 ... 145
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s
7,000 ... 96
Nor & W Gen Mtge
1,000 ... 120
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st
4,000 ... 118
Norfolk & Wn Ry Con 4s
7,000 ... 80¼
7,000 ... 80⅛
3,000s3 ... 80⅛
20,000 ... 79⅞
5,000 ... 79¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
500 ... 93⅝
8,000 ... 94¼
4,000 ... 94½
500 ... 94⅝
1,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94½
1,000 ... 94¼
5,000 ... 94½
500 ... 94
5,000 ... 94¼
3,000 ... 94¼
10,000 ... 94⅛
10,000 ... 94¼
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
1,000 ... 59⅝
1,000 ... 59½
500 ... 60
4,000 ... 59½
Nor Pac Terminal 1st
5,000 ... 106½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
6,000 ... 102¼
Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000 ... 94
20,000 ... 93⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000 ... 99⅞
7,000 ... 100
Inc A 5s
4,000 ... 61½
10,000 ... 61
Reading Co Gen 4s
5,000 ... 81⅛
15,000 ... 81
2,000 ... 80¾

Rich & Danv Con 6s
1,000 ... 122½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80⅝
1,000 ... 80¾
1,000 ... 80⅝
Rome, W & Og Cons
5,000 ... 122
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000 ... 70½
5,000 ... 70⅝
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
6,000 ... 89½
St L & San Fran 4s
7,000 ... 73
4,000 ... 72½
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102
St L & San Fran 2d, Class A
1,000 ... 115¼
Class B
1,000 ... 115
Class C
3,000 ... 115
St L Southwest 1st
4,000 ... 74
St Paul, Min & Man, East Minn Div 1st
2,000 ... 108
San An & Ar P 4s
4,000 ... 59
So Pacific of Arizona 1st
10,000 ... 104¼
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 ... 96½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ... 89
1,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 89
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 ... 57
3,000 ... 55
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000 ... 98¼
7,000 ... 98
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
2,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99¼
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
5,000 ... 31
10,000 ... 31⅛
5,000 ... 31½
40,000 ... 31⅛
5,000 ... 31
3,000 ... 30⅞
Union Pacific 4s
34,000 ... 92
8,000 ... 91⅞
1,000 ... 91⅞
10,000 ... 91⅞
42,000 ... 91½
8,000 ... 91⅝
5,000 ... 91½
11,000 ... 91⅝
10,000 ... 91⅝
5,000 ... 91⅝
10,000 ... 91½
2,000 ... 91⅝
18,000 ... 91½
10,000 ... 91½
9,000 ... 91½
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 54⅝
10,000 ... 54½
7,000 ... 54
5,000 ... 53¼
15,000 ... 53
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ... 106⅝
1,000 ... 106½
9,000 ... 106¼
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000 ... 76½
3,000 ... 77
15,000 ... 76½
1,000 ... 76¼
Western Pac Bonds
1,000 ... 101

Total sales ... $1,882,000

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,401.—Precious stones, from Lindenbaum & Weil, London, Feb. 21, 1898. 34¼ carats, 18 brilliants, entered at £7 10s., advanced to £8 10s. per carat. Discount, 4 per cent.

17,399.—Precious stones, &c., from Lindenbaum & Weil, London, Feb. 25, 1898. 29 grains, 1 pearl, entered at £4, advanced to £5 per grain. 17 grains, 1 pearl, entered at £3 8s., advanced to £4 per grain. 67 grains, 13 pearls, entered at £1 5s., advanced to £1 10s. per grain. 14½ grains, 1 pearl, entered at £2 16s., advanced to £3 per grain. 49¾ and 1-32 carats olivines, entered at £4 17s. 6d. per carat. No advance. 2½ carats, 1 Siam ruby, entered at £20, advanced to £25 per carat. 9 1-16, 1 sapphire, entered at £14 10s. per carat. No advance. 28¾ grains, 3 pearls, entered at £1 17s. 6d., advanced to £2 15d. per grain. 2 carats, 2 emeralds, entered at £40 per carat. No advance. 7 7-16 carats, 1 sapphire, entered at £18 5s., advanced to £20 per carat. 49¾ grains, 1 pearl, entered at £210. No advance. 32¾ carats, 3 sapphires, entered at £15 19s., advanced to £20 per carat.

17,402.—Hides of cattle, from O. Goldschmidt, Paris, Jan. 24, 1898. Green-salted I., II., entered at 7¼ cents per pound. No advance.

17,405.—Hides of cattle, raw, from A. Dupouy & Co., La Guayra, Feb. 19, 1898. Entered at 42 bolivars per quintal, plus porterage in and freight from Caracas, curing, weighing, and paint. No advance.

17,466.—Fish in tins, n. o. p. f., from Machonachie Brothers, London, Feb. 17, 1898. Kippered herrings, entered at 1s. 11d. per dozen; add cases at 1s. 11d. each, tins at 1s. 7d. per dozen, labels at 4d. per dozen, and wrappers at 2d. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Advance by disallowance of deduction of carriage from Fraserburg to London and lighterage.

17,483.—Woolen cloths, from Young, Milbank & Leaman, Huddersfield, Feb. 24, 1898. Fancy suitings, London shrunk, 6-4, blue, black, and mixed, entered at from 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per yard, advanced to from 8s. 6 9-10d. to 10s. 5 4-10d per yard. Add shrinking and shrinkage. Deduct 1-37d., ¼ yard in 10, and discount 3¾ per cent. Add cases.

17,125.—Seedlings of mahogany, cherry, &c., from E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, Dec. 27, 1897. Mahaleb cherry seedlings, No. 2, ¾, entered at 50f., advanced to 55f. per 1,000. Ditto, No. 1, 4-7, entered at 1f. 5c., advanced to 1f. 15c. per 1,000. Pear seedlings, No. 1, 5-7, entered at 1f. 50c. per 1,000. No advance. Pear seedlings, No. 2, 4-7, entered at 1f. 20c., advanced to 1f. 30c. per 1,000. Add boxes and packing.

17,389.—Pear seedlings, &c., from P. Sebere & Ses Fils, Ussy, Feb. 5, 1898. Pear, 1 year, entered at 145f. per 46,000. No advance. Apple, 1 year, entered at 3f. 25c. for 1,000. No advance.

Valueless Postal Cards.

Many thousands of postal cards in the possession of business houses and their correspondents have been made valueless by a recent order of the Postal Department, to the effect that the designation of business on the face of the cards constitutes an advertisement, and therefore subjects the cards to higher rates. Firms all over the country purchased numbers of cards, on which they print their names and address and nature of business, to send to their customers on which to remit orders. Many New York firms have called on Postmaster Van Cott and asked that, as the order was issued without notice, it be so amended as to give them an opportunity to dispose of the cards they have on hand. The matter will be referred to the department.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	C., H. V. & T. pf	17½	25	Nat. Starch	5¾	7
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Com. Cable	160	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	88
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	41	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½	Consol. Ice	27	30	New Central C	6¼	7½
4s, c., 1925	122½	123½	Consol. Ice pf	84½	85¼	N. Y. & N. H	187	190
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½	Del., L. & W	..	150	N. Y., C. & St. L	11⅝	12
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	Den. & R. G	11	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	73
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..	D. M. & Ft. D	11	12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	32
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	75	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf	29	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Dul., S. S. & A	2½	4	Norfolk So	62	65
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eastern Elevator	..	65	Nor. & West	12½	15
			Eighth Avenue	315	325	Ohio Southern	..	5
Albany & Sus	180	..	Erie	12½	13	Ont. Mining	3	5
American Coal	100	140	Erie 2d pf	17	18	Ore. R. & N	44	50
Am. Cot. Oil	16½	17¼	Ev. & T. H	18	22	Ore. S. L	28	30¼
Am. Dist. Tel	..	28	Ev. & T. H. pf	40	42	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Exp	122	125	Flint & P. M	9½	11½	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Am. T. & C	..	90	Ft. W. & R. G	10	15	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Ann Arbor	11	12	Gt. Nor. pf	148	154	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	64
Ann Arbor pf	35	35¾	Green Bay & W	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C	166	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6½	H. B. Claflin	..	99¾	Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Boston A. L. pf	105	107	Homestake	44	48	Quicksilver pf	3	7
B'klyn Union Gas	118	..	Ill. Cent. l. l	91	98	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P	28	30½	Ill. Steel Co	45	50	Rome, W. & O	119	121
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	48	50
Central Pacific	12	13	Iowa Central	7¼	7½	St. L. S. W	4½	5
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..	Iowa Central pf	27	29½	St. L. S. W. pf	8⅞	9½
Chi. & E. Ill	53	56	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	103	106	Keokuk & D. M	3	4½	St. P. & Dul. pf	79	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	25	30	K. & D. M. pf	13	16	St. P., M. & M	127	135
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾	Keokuk & West	32	34	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L	7	8	Kingston & Pem	1	10	Standard R. & T	4	4½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	24	25	Laclede Gas pf	85	90	Tol. & O. C	15	25
Chi. & N. W. pf	173	..	Long Island	40	50	Tol. & O. C. pf	35	45
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	82	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Twin City R. T	20	25
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	49	Md. Coal pf	40	50	U. S. Express	38	43
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..	Mexican Central	4½	5½	Wabash	6½	7½
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼	Wells-F. Express	114	118
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3	Minn. & St. L	26	28	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
Col. F. & I. pf	..	78	M. & St. L. 1st pf	82	86	Wis. Central pf	3	6
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5½	6¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf	51	53			
Col., H. V. & T	5⅝	6	Minn. Iron	62	64			
			Mo., K. & T	10½	11½			
			Mobile & Ohio	26	28½			
			Morris & Essex	170	173			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
42,710	Am. Sug. Ref	122	122½	118⅜	118⅝
2,960	Am. Tobacco	98	98½	95	95⅝
90	A., T. & S. F. pf	25	25	24¾	24¾
910	Brook. R. T	39	39	37⅞	38
19,440	C., B. & Q	91⅝	91⅝	89⅞	90⅛
22,990	C., M. & St. P	90¼	90¼	88⅜	89
5,400	C., R. I. & P	84⅝	84⅝	83	83
10	Central of N. J	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
10	Can. Southern	46½	46½	46½	46½
60	Gen. Electric	32½	32½	31½	31½
2,520	Louis. & Nash	49⅝	49⅝	48⅛	48⅝
6,250	Manhattan	103⅝	103⅝	101⅛	101¼
750	Mo. Pacific	26¼	26½	25	25⅛
200	N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	109½	109⅝
30	N. Pacific	22	22	21½	21½
1,840	N. Pacific pf	61½	61½	60½	60⅝
10	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,130	People's Gas	91⅝	91⅝	90⅛	90⅝
120	Reading	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
150	Tenn. C. & I	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
680	U. Pacific pf	51	51	49⅞	50
670	Western Union	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86¼
109,480					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57⅛
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen	89	89	89	89
20,000	M., K. & T. 2d	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝
14,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
$59,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. F. Myers & Co.—Judgment was entered yesterday against S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry, of 48 Maiden Lane, who failed in August, 1896, in favor of Lippman Tannenbaum, for $26,624, on ten notes of the firm.

Fanny H. Hurcomb.—Judgment for $11,741 was entered yesterday against Fanny H. Hurcomb of 532 West End Avenue in favor of the Third National Bank for balance due on her note for $40,000, dated Nov. 24, 1893, payable on demand.

Louis Hennefeld.—Isidor Rosenwalz has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Louis Hennefeld, dealer in clothing at 275 Hudson Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court, on the application of Jacob Malino.

C. H. Green.—Transcript of a judgment from Brooklyn was filed yesterday against Charles H. Green of 82 Church Street for $16,217, in favor of the Hamilton Trust Company, and execution was issued to the Sheriff of New York County.

Israel Schwarzer.—George Behringer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Israel Schwarzer of Mittler & Schwarzer, dealers in peddlers' supplies of 69 Canal Street, who failed three months ago, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court.

M. H. and Lena Barilati.—Judgment for $6,067 was entered yesterday against Marcello H. Barilati, banker, formerly of 50 Mulberry Street, and also against Lena Barilati, in favor of the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, on an indemnity bond to release an attachment against Mr. Barilati, which was in the hands of former Sheriff Tamsen.

Woolf & Laib.—Judgment for $16,382 was entered yesterday against Woolf & Laib, poultry commission merchants, formerly at 289 Washington Street, by Hays & Greenbaum, for Joseph Lilianthal, for money which he lent to the firm from April 12, 1895, to Aug. 6, 1896. They confessed judgment to him under date of Oct. 1, 1896, but it was not filed until yesterday. They went out of the poultry business in August, 1896, having started in it three years previously.

Lombard & Ayres.—Judgment for $98,190 was entered yesterday against Lombard & Ayres, oil merchants, of 12 Broadway, in favor of Emerson W. Gould, Jr., on two demand notes of the firm, dated Jan. 2 and April 11, 1894, aggregating $18,990, payable in the City of Mexico, and also as indorsers on six notes of the Seaboard Lumber Company for $10,000 each, dated April 1, 1895, payable thirty days after sight in this city, with interest. Lombard & Ayres suspended in December, 1895, and their affairs were then placed in the hands of a receiver.

Out of Town.

Luke G. Srozovich & Co.—The fruit firm of Luke G. Srozovich & Co. of San Francisco has suspended. The indebtedness is $30,000; assets unknown.

Ambrose & Alfred Prall.—The firm of Ambrose & Alfred Prall, one of the oldest dry goods houses in New Brunswick, N. J., has been declared insolvent and the stock is being sold to meet the demands of creditors. A confessed judgment was entered yesterday in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company of this city for $5,443.95, and Sheriff Litterst levied on the stock at the Peace Street store. Several chattel mortgages held by local parties must first be satisfied.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY—S. T. Taylor Company	$550
ANDREWS, Edson H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	32
AARON, Louis—E. C. Brown	411
AYRES, Marshall and Josiah Lombard—Emerson W. Gould, Jr	98,190
AUTOMATON PIANO COMPANY—J. Brightman	197
BARILATI, Marcello H. and Lena—The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	6,067
BLOCH, M. Herman—F. Westheimer and others	336
BAILEY, Charlotte C.—H. C. Schneider	127
BREWSTER, Charles—F. D. Somers	75
BROWN, Charles W.—F. J. McCovey	34
BEST, Julia—D. Pollatschek	68
CROW, Moses R.—American Surety Company of New York	9,190
DITMARS, Henry P.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	90
DYER, David J.—H. Z. Oppenheimer and another	316
DOLL, William—A. Popek and another	167
DALE, Anna T.—J. W. Rapp	383
ELLINGWOOD, Lyman H.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c	19
FRIEDMAN, Adolph—Reinhardt & Co	48
FEERY, Mary—N. G. Beattie, executrix	1,110
FLEISHNER, Benjamin—A. Oppenheimer and others	147
FORD, William W.—T. Rowland	73
FELLAN, George—J. N. May, receiver	121
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company	2,013
GREEN, Charles H.—Hamilton Trust Company	16,217
GARSIA, Alfred C.—H. A. Bourne	146
GRUITERING, Henry F.—J. N. Hickok and another	79
HAWES, John B.—F. Friess	2,059
HOUGHTON, William—Duparquet, Hout & Moneuse Co	284
HIRSCHFIELD, Henry—F. I. Kauson	642
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—A. Bernstein	99
HURCOMB, Fanny H.—Third National Bank of New York	11,741
JAMES Gregory Company—H. Hollbrook and others	98
JACOBS, Rebecca—J. Newberger	506
KNICKERBOCKER SILK COMPANY—E. F. Valentine	5,952
KENNARD, Alexander A. and Alexander D.—J. C. Quick	582
KOERNER, Richard T.—G. A. Haupt	293
KETCHAM, James M.—G. M. Wright, assignee	39
KINGWELL, Charles—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company	119
KANE, Morris F.—Cord Meyer and another	107
KERWIN, Mary E.—New York Distilling Company	210
LAKE, John R. S.—William King, Jr	78
LAIB, Henry, and Richard Woolf—J. Lilianthal	16,382
LAMPERT, Harris—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	69
LASKER, Ludwig—Third Avenue Railroad Company	100
LANFRAY, Felix—Textile Publishing Company	31
LACY, Harry—J. T. Tooker and others	1,068
LOCHNICKY, Frank—D. Pollatschek	86
LEOPOLD, Lena—D. Pollatschek	46
LYMAN, Jacob, and Morris Solomon—S. Davis, as treasurer	399
LINN, Frank E.—E. V. Burton, deficiency	4,318
METZ, Charles—The Virgil Practice Clavier Company, costs	10
MOULDS, John—F. B. Whitney	193
MACDOUGALL, Allen—G. M. Wright, assignee	63
MANSON, George—J. Henderson and others	3,304
MILBURY, Arthur W.—C. Pither	224
MORIZ, Charles—D. Pollatschek	37
MAYER, Henry—S. E. Halberstadt	157
MYERS, Samuel F. and Marcus A., and Simon Blumauer—L. Tannenbaum	26,624
NEANDER, August E.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, (costs)	124
NEW YORK SMALL STOCK COMPANY—J. Covner, by guardian	1,725
OGDEN, Josephine E., and Charlotte S. Dickerson—Caroline C. Chapman	7,751
OGDEN, John R. and John R., Jr.—Caroline C. Chapman	7,598
O'HARE, Terence J.—A. J. Gough	74
POLLACK, William L. and William G., and Samuel Blatt—D. Untermeyer and others	708
POWERS, Elizabeth—P. Eagan and another, (costs)	108
ROCHE, Theodore M.—S. A. Knight	1,970
REISS, George, Jr.—F. Degnan	42
REILLY, Rose—K. Galvin	94
RATMAN, David—E. A. L. Stewart, trustee	131
SCHMITT, August W., and Emil F. Wagner—William A. Lang	404
SCHMEDES, August—S. Crooks and others	445
SHELLEY, Charles H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	114
SCALLON, Bridget—G. M. Wright, assignee	24
SAPORTAS, George A.—J. Walker	179
SMITH, Charles—A. Lyons and others	542
TIEDEMANN, William—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company	183
TYNAN, Frank J.—F. Hahn	48
THORN, James—C. Weber	149
THE ARTHUR KENNY SHOE COMPANY—F. Hilliard and another	751
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Palmieri	300
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The Smith Premier Typewriter Company	207
THE HOWARD MERCANTILE AGENCY—E. A. Fellows	1,809
THE MAYOR, &c.—O. Toher	4,956
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York—J. Edelberg	1,235
WOOLF, Nathan L.—E. E. Phillips	307
WATSON, Willis S.—Morse, Williams & Co	35

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ajax Brick Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel H. Close, Gertrude V. Close, and Joseph Price, New York City.

Central Wheelmen of New York City. Directors—Otto Gillsman, William Ehlers, J. Jacob Haas, Julius Elias, and W. W. Walsh, New York City.

Niagara Falls Coal, Iron and Supply Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $5,000. Directors—Patrick H. Tuohey, George W. Francis, and Margaret L. Tuohey, Niagara Falls.

Queen City Material Company of Buffalo, to manufacture jewelers' supplies; capital, $2,400. Directors—L. Van Allen, F. B. Wall, P. L. Van Allen, and E. H. Thompson, Buffalo.

Buehne Steel Wool Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Friedrich Wilhelm Buehne, Freiburg, Baden, Germany, and Constantine Pils and Paul C. Schnitzler, New York City.

The John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company yesterday filed with the Secretary of State a certificate changing its name to the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. The office of the company is in New York City.

Sea Cliff Water Company of New York City, to supply Sea Cliff and Oyster Bay with water; capital, $25,000. Directors—John T. Pirie, S. C. Pirie, John T. Pirie, Jr., and J. D. Weir, Sea Cliff; John K. Myers, New Rochelle; John H. McQuillan, Brooklyn, and Milton S. Bond, Westfield, N. J.

Diamond Importers and Cutters' Protective Association of New York City, to suppress smuggling and undervaluation of diamonds and precious stones, to assist in the detection and punishment of persons so engaged, and to secure reforms in the trade. Directors—August Oppenheimer, Simon Frankel, Louis Kahn, A. H. Smith, and H. A. Treadwell, New York City, and A. J. G. Hodenpyl and John C. Lount, Brooklyn.

UNDERVALUATION FRAUDS.

Appraiser Wakeman's Crusade Against the Evil Disclosed Significant Facts.

In view of the growing importance of the investigations into the old-time evils of customs undervaluations which United States Appraiser Wakeman is conducting at this port, the Treasury Department has authorized the appointment of a special counsel to the Appraiser, and George T. Aldrich of this city was assigned to that duty yesterday. Examinations are going on almost daily in cases where the customs authorities have reason to suspect false valuations in the invoices of imported merchandise. Most of these cases arise under what is known as the "consigned plan." Foreign manufacturers who have agents or resident partners in this country consign their goods to such representatives, invoicing them at figures which, it is alleged, do not fairly reflect the market value of the goods. There being no bill of sale to an actual importer, the customs authorities are obliged to take such expert testimony as is available in an estimate for the assessment of duty.

Appraiser Wakeman has already secured a great deal of significant information bearing upon the "consigned plan" of importation. American importers of high character have testified that, taking grade for grade, they could not compete with goods brought into this market on the "consigned plan." Instances have been disclosed where goods were entered for import at $1 a yard and actually sold to retail dealers for $1.25 and $1.40 per yard. The aggressive attitude—in the matter of undervaluations—of the officials in the Appraiser's department at this port has caused some of the foreign houses to change their methods. Within the past few days a peculiar change was made in the invoiced value of a quantity of embroideries which were brought into this country on the "consigned plan." The first invoice being remarkably low, the New York representative of the manufacturer was summoned to the Appraiser's office and questioned closely regarding the actual value and market price of the goods. A day or two afterward the customs authorities received a second invoice of this same importation, in which the valuation was advanced 5 per cent. and 40 per cent. The new invoice purported to "have just arrived on the steamer," and was dated on the day after the date of the first one.

Appraiser Wakeman remarked yesterday that if the same percentage of advance was made on all imported goods brought to this port on a questionable valuation, the Federal Treasury would be benefited to the extent of millions of dollars. Thus far the most conspicuous instances of alleged undervaluations have occurred on goods handled in the third and fourth divisions of the Appraiser's office. The third division takes care of silk and silk goods, embroideries, trimmings, braid, &c., and the fourth division deals with cotton and linen, lace curtains, thread, twines, rope, &c.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Eastern Lines Demand a Speedy Settlement of the Northwest Rate War.

ARBITRATION AGAIN PROPOSED

A New Conference Committee Appointed Yesterday Composed of Representatives of Western Lines Only—Final Report Expected To-day.

No settlement of the Northwest passenger rate conflict was brought about yesterday by the conference of railroad men in the Trunk Line Association rooms, but the situation was sharply defined by the representatives of the Eastern lines who practically withdrew from the conference subcommittee and insisted on an immediate settlement of the trouble by the parties directly interested. The sub-committee which was appointed last Tuesday reported for the third time yesterday that it had not been able to agree upon a basis for the settlement of the controversy between the Canadian Pacific and the other transcontinental lines.

Three members of this sub-committee, however, submitted a statement in the form of a minority report, which they desired to have read and spread on the minutes. This minority report contained the following presentment of the situation:

> Continuous sessions of your committee for the past three days have demonstrated that existing contentions and differences between the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and their respective connections are so sharply drawn and defined as to preclude adoption of a basis of adjustment acceptable to these interests. The demoralization of passenger fares and earnings resulting is seriously involving many roads in the territories of the New England, Trunk Line, and Central Passenger Associations, who are in no sense responsible for the abnormal reductions in passenger fares now current, therefore be it resolved,
>
> That this meeting respectfully declares its desire for an immediate and equitable adjustment of all questions in dispute, and recommends that the contending parties submit to the meeting in writing the premises for the contentions of their respective companies, as follows: First—As to questions in which the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways are alone interested. Second—Such questions as collectively affect the interests and territory of the Canadian railways, the New England, Trunk Line, Central Passenger, and Western Passenger Associations, and the transcontinental lines. Third—Such questions as individually affect either of the foregoing bodies, or such other companies interested in the questions submitted.

It was further suggested that should the contending companies fail to adjust their differences by mutual agreement, such questions should be submitted to a disinterested Board of Arbitration, whose decision shall be binding for one year, and shall continue in effect thereafter until changed by mutual agreement or arbitration, subject to thirty days' advance notice in writing; one arbitrator to be selected by each of the two parties, and the two to agree on a third arbitrator.

The minority report, which was signed by D. B. Martin of the Trunk Line Association; J. R. Watson of the New England Passenger Association, and A. J. Smith of the Central Passenger Association, also recommended that "no reduction in current fares nor increased allowance of commissions shall be made pending decision of the arbitrators, and that from April 1 the distribution of immigrant traffic from the port of New York shall be resumed and regulated as in effect Feb. 1, 1898."

This report was accepted and the following representatives of the Western lines interested were appointed a committee to discuss the whole subject and report at a general meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 3 o'clock: D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, W. E. Davis of the Grand Trunk, F. I. Whitney of the Great Northern, and George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. This committee will confer with Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, Vice President Charles M. Hays, and General Traffic Manager George B. Reeve of the Grand Trunk, General Traffic Manager J. M. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific, and Mr. Newman of the Great Northern, all of whom are in town for the purpose of helping to put a stop to the costly rate-cutting now going on.

RAILROAD TAXES IN TENNESSEE.

Two Decisions Affecting the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—Judge Clark, in the United States court, has rendered two decisions in the case of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company versus the State Board of Equalizers, involving the question of the tax assessment of the railway's properties.

The first decision held that the case involved a Federal question and the court had jurisdiction. The second dismissed the demurrer to the bill, and, under the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, the court held an injunction was justified, the bill averring unequal assessments, and granted the same, allowing the defendants to answer the bill. The injunction prevents the State Board of Equalizers from certifying the assessments to the Controller for collection.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, March 17.—Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending March 14 were $492,000. Same period last year, $323,000. Increase, $169,000.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Question as to the Right of Pearls to be Classified as Precious Stones.

Pearls and their right to be classed with precious stones constituted the subject of inquiry before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. The jewelry schedule of the present tariff includes pearls in two paragraphs as follows: "434. Articles commonly known as jewelry and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per cent. ad valorem. 436. Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set, 10 per cent."

Paragraph 435 of the same schedule provides for "Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaning, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, 10 per cent. ad valorem." In classifying pearl beads unstrung for the assessment of duty, the local Appraiser holds that they do not come within the provisions of either Paragraph 434 or 436. He assesses them at 20 per cent. duty as "unenumerated manufactured articles," not specially provided for. The importers contend that the drilling of a hole through a pearl does not alter it from its natural condition, and that pearl beads unstrung are dutiable at 10 per cent. under Paragraph 436. As an alternative, the pearl importers also claim that this merchandise is entitled to entry at 10 per cent. under Paragraph 435 as "diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value."

A number of protests were involved in yesterday's inquiry, although the specific case taken up was that of Tiffany & Co. Several expert witnesses were examined. Counsel for the importers undertook to show that in a general way pearls were classed with precious stones. Mr. Cary of the house of Theodore B. Starr testified that he had been handling precious stones for about thirty years, and he would not think of including pearls in that category. The precious stones in his opinion were rubies, diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires. Other stones, such as opals and turquois, he would class as jewels. Pearls were not stones, and they were in a class by themselves.

George F. Kunz, Tiffany's expert and the author of a standard work on "Gems," said that the pearls found in ancient times were first carried by people who had no pockets, consequently the pearls were pierced, so that they might be strung on a wire or cord for convenience. Mr. Kunz exhibited a pearl of fine quality which had been pierced, and which he said was worth about $1,600. He was asked if the drilling of the hole had increased its value, and he replied:

"By no means. A pearl is really more valuable undrilled. If a person should desire to use this pearl on a scarfpin, a shirt-stud, or a ring, some means would have to be devised to conceal this hole. The mere cost of drilling pearls is very slight. We have drilled the cheaper grade of pearls at a cost of 25 cents each. This kind of drilling can be done in any large city in the country. It positively lowers the value of a pearl to drill a hole in it; substantially then a drilled pearl is in a commercial sense in its natural state."

Subsequently Mr. Kunz testified that pearls were not precious stones. He submitted some official documents regarding work which he had been commissioned to do for the United States Government in which pearls are referred to as being outside of the list of precious stones. He admitted, however, that in a commercial sense the term precious stones is used more broadly than it is in a scientific sense. Some jewelers do include pearls among precious stones.

Mr. Joseph P. Howard of Howard & Co. said that a pearl was undoubtedly an animal product, but he identified an advertisement of his firm in which pearls were named in a list of "precious stones." The hearing yesterday was conducted by ex-Judge Somerville and General Appraiser George C. Tichenor.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Branch Offices Regulations Materially Amended on the Special Committee's Recommendation.

The Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) met yesterday and amended the rules for branch offices, as recommended by the Special Committee. Branch agencies on the lower East Side are prohibited under the amendments, but the new rule will not apply to the present existing offices, which are located in that district.

Boundary lines for the establishment of offices were laid out in the Borough of Manhattan and the Eastern District of Brooklyn Borough. Branch agents in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will not be permitted to accept risks outside of their districts, and branch agents in Brooklyn must henceforth confine their business to Long Island and to unrated risks.

Branch agents shall be compensated only by a fixed salary, the member of the association employing them paying all expenses of every kind, including brokerage, and the amount of salary paid to any branch agent shall be a proper subject of inquiry under the terms of the constitution, or by a commission of 10 per cent. on the net premiums of nonrated risks; the member employing the agent paying all brokerages.

Branch agencies are in violation of the rules unless they are in charge of bona fide insurance officers, located in the district assigned, and unless they transact their agency business at their assigned location solely. Branch agents shall be held in all practices amenable to the rules and rates of the association, and the members having such branch agents shall be responsible for their proper conduct. Any branch agent having been proved to have willfully cut a rate or to have paid a brokerage in excess of that permitted by the rules of the association shall, upon being found guilty by the Deviation Committee, have his appointment immediately revoked by his company, and no member shall again employ him in the capacity of branch agent.

THE HOTEL HANOVER FIRE.

Insurance on the Property Damaged by Wednesday's Blaze.

The insurance on the Hotel Hanover, the property of the Haight estate, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On Building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $40,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $15,000; Royal, $12,000; Norwood, $10,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $10,000; Firemen's Fund, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, $8,000; Girard, $5,000; American of New York, $5,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $5,000; Citizens' of New York, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Union of London, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Delaware, $5,000; Lumbermen's, $4,000; American Central, $2,500; Sun, $2,500, and Aetna of Hartford, $2,500. On Furniture and Contents—Phoenix of London, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; British America, $5,000; American Central, $2,500; Sun, $2,500; Aetna of Hartford, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,000, and Lumbermen's, $1,000. Twenty-four occupants were affected, most of whom were uninsured.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The International Fire Insurance Company of New York has appointed Witkowsky & Affeld agents for Chicago.

The Indiana Trust Company has succeeded to the business of the H. H. Fay Insurance Agency of Indianapolis through the retirement of H. H. Fay from the agency.

Gutte & Frank, the San Francisco agents for the Madgeburg of Germany, are still doing business without interruption from Insurance Commissioner Clunie, who is holding up the application of the Magdeburg of New York on the suspicion that it is a Prussian company.

It is expected that G. W. Cottrell, who was appointed by the Supreme Court to pass as referee upon the report of R. A. Lowenthal, receiver of the Fire Association of New York and the Armstrong Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will file his report as referee in a few days.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted the recommendation of the Fire Patrol Committee that to officers and patrolmen who have served ten years and upward medals be awarded in recognition of such service, and that to the medals of Peter Shields and Gardner Van Brunt be attached a silver bar with inscription in recognition of forty years continuous service.

The Lancaster Electric Light, Heat and Power Company has sued nine insurance companies to recover $13,825 on the Shober Paper Mill at Stackwater, which was destroyed by fire a year ago. The companies have given the claim slight attention. The insurance was distributed as follows: North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Security, $1,000; Colonial, $1,000; Fidelity Mutual, $1,000; Globe Mutual, $1,000; receiver of Factory Mutual, $800; Merchants' of Newark, $1,800; Firemen's of Newark, $1,000; and Philadelphia Mutual, $625.

The United States Casualty Company of New York has just withdrawn from the following States and Territories, canceling all its business within their borders: South Carolina, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Mississippi, Florida, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Indian Territory. This step was taken as the result of a decision on the part of the management to restrict the operation of the company to the populous States, that it might obtain the full benefit of the law of averages.

John J. Shipherd Indicted.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Nine indictments for embezzlement were returned against John J. Shipherd to-day by the Grand Jury. They charge him with having embezzled about $150,000 from Frank De Haas Robison, the property concerned being stocks and bonds of the Fort Wayne Street Railway Company. Shipherd, who was formerly well known as a capitalist and street railway promoter, was arrested several months ago at the instance of Mr. Robison, charged with embezzlement. Since then he has been out on bond.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.40
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, March 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 87@92½c; No. 2 red, $1@$1.01; No. 2 corn, 28¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29¼@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 48¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@42c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.72½@$5.75; short ribs sides, loose, $4.92½@$5.17½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cut loaf, 5.88c; granulated, 5.38c.

COTTON.

In response to the favorable early English cables and predictions for a comparatively small port movement, the local market [illegible] option futures opened steady, but [illegible] an advance of 1 to 2 points. Buying on the opening was chiefly for the account of [illegible] shorts and Liverpool. An easier feeling developed shortly after under less reassuring news from Washington, and under [illegible] liquidation prices eased off 3 to 4 points. At no time, however, did the bear crowd take the aggressive, owing to the continued firmness of Southern markets. The futures market closed quiet and steady at a net loss of 1 to 4 points. Total sales, 71,1[illegible] bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.96	5.98	5.93	[illegible]
April	5.94	5.94	5.94	[illegible]
May	6.02	6.02	5.95	5.97@[illegible]
June	6.02	6.02	5.97	5.98@[illegible]
July	6.04	6.04	5.99	6.00@[illegible]
August	6.07	6.07	6.02	6.04@[illegible]
September	6.04	6.04	6.00	6.01@[illegible]
October	6.01	6.01	5.99	6.00@[illegible]
November	6.01	6.01	6.00	6.00@[illegible]
December	6.04	6.04	6.03	6.03@[illegible]
January	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.05@[illegible]

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. December, 319s; March, 318½b; March-April, 318½b; April-May, 318½b; May-June, 319v; June-July, 319⅜s; July-August, 319½b; August-September, 319@320; September-October, 319½s; October-November, 319b; November-December, 319b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	104¼
May	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
July	88 3-16	88 5-16	87⅞	88
Corn—				
May	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
July	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35
Oats—				
May	29⅝	29¾	29½	29¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	101½	102	101½	102
May	104¼	104½	104	104⅜
July	85½	85⅝	84½	84⅞
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28
May	29¼	29⅜	28⅞	29
July	30½	30⅝	30	30¼
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24⅞
May	25 11-16	25⅞	24¾	25⅜
July	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A decided improvement was noted in the wheat market to-day, prices holding up fairly well throughout the session and closing ½@1c net higher, with March and May reflecting most attention from buyers. The advance was largely a natural reaction after recent heaviness, although the development of the cold wave in the Northwest had considerable bearing in shaping the course of prices. Trade was without feature except for moderate early foreign buying.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—March, 97c; May, 95⅝@96c; July, 93⅝c; No. 1 hard, 99⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 98⅜c.

DULUTH, March 17.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98c; May, 98c; July, 94½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36c to arrive, and 36¼c spot.

Oats.

No. 2, 30⅞@31c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32½@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54@55c; cost, insurance, freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York, and 34@34½c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye flour, $2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43@44c, cost, insurance, freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—Flour—First patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$4.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams—$22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16@3¾c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. Lard—$5.40; city lard, $5.20 bid; refined South America, $6.10; Continent $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4¼@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅞c asked; city lard, stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; Cumberland, cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was quite a spurt of activity this morning in the coffee market, 16,250 bags changing hands during the first two hours. The call developed a steady feeling, with March and April five points lower, under light local selling, while other months were unchanged. This loss was recovered soon after the call, and by midday a net gain of five points was apparent. Early in the afternoon trading became less active, and after a flurry near the close the market was finally firm at a net gain of 5 to 10 points. Total sales, 71,100 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00@5.05
April	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.05@5.10
May	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
July	5.15	5.30	5.15	5.25@5.30
August	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
September	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
November	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
December	5.55	5.60	5.50	5.55@5.60
January	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
February	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$200. Hamburg, unchanged; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre, unchanged, (half holiday;) sales, 9,000 bags, January, 35.75; February, 35.75; March, 34.00; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35.00; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio, No. 7, 7$825.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3½@3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3¼@3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

METALS.

IRON, 6.75@6.85c. COPPER, 11.87½@12c. TIN, 14.20@14.30c. SPELTER, 4.17½@4.25c. LEAD, 3.70@3.72½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 34@34½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin—A B C D, $1.15; E F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70; N, $1.75; W G, $1.85; W W, $2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—City dressed veals, 8½@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.35. HOGS, $4@$4.35.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] Park Property Sold—Valuable [illegible] on Thirty-fourth Street Changes Hands—Other Dealings.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased from Bernheimer & Schmid, through Solomon Marcus, for about $120,000, the block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The property has been resold, through Max Raubitschek, at a considerable advance, to Albert Erdman. The plot is a portion of the old Lion Park. No definite plans have as yet been made as to the disposition of the property, an existing lease preventing its delivery until after Dec. 1.

The Decker estate has sold, for about $200,000, the plot, 125 by 200, extending from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue. The Thirty-fifth Street front is now occupied by a five-story piano factory, and the Thirty-fourth Street front by a lumber yard.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Henry Greenbaum the four-story flat, with store, southeast corner of First Avenue and Eightieth Street, 27.3 by 80.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, the old building, 198 Elm Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold the five-story tenement, with store, 175 Stanton Street, 25 by 100, and have purchased from the Stevens estate the five-story brick tenement, with store, 95 Forsyth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

Blakeslee Barnes has bought from the Jewett estate the old dwelling, 83 Washington Place, 22 by 97, and will improve the plot by the erection of an apartment house with studios.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to J. & J. A. Pinchbeck, the plot, Ninety-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Edward D. Crowman to F. W. Swords, the four-story dwelling, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Francis Crawford has sold to L. & J. Brandt, for improvement, the plot, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for R. D. Hatch, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 111 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the Emma Gayner estate a plot of about five lots, situated on the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and the adjoining lots south fronting on Third Avenue, to a Mr. Bell for $30,000, who has resold them to a builder who will improve by erecting five-story flats on same; the same firm has sold for William H. Weiher the five-story triple flat, with stores, situated on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Brown Place, size 25 by 95 by 100, to a Mr. Levy for $36,000, who gave in part payment the four-story private dwelling 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, 17.9 by 60 by 100.2, for $30,000. The firm has also leased for F. & S. Hecht the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and the adjoining building on the avenue for a term of five years, at a total rental of $17,000, to Pike, Williams & Co.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Jung & Mohr, to Mary Hershfield, for about $24,000, the five-story single flat, 133 West Ninetieth Street.

Albert Hencker has traded with Morris Mandelstein four lots on the east side of Brook Avenue, 123 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three five-story flats, on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue. It is understood that difference in the amount of mortgages on the two parcels makes the transaction an even exchange.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Mrs. Rachel Heyman, to William Caillé, the four-story dwelling, 132 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

Harris Cohen has purchased from Mandelbaum & Lewine the old building, 63 James Street, 25 by 100.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for Nathan Miller to Felix Ury, the lot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Marvin & Snyder have sold to James Rothschild, for about $45,000, ten lots at the southeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased, for S. Herman and H. Israel, to Samuel Weintraub, the store and basement at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester Street, formerly occupied by the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James C. Courter, for $1,675, the plot, Prescott Avenue, west side, 104.11 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 134.5 by 100 by 137.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Solomon de Walltearss, partition sale, Fernando Solinger, referee, 139 Bleecker Street and 527 to 531 West Broadway, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 100 by 25.2 by 100.1, four-story brick building on Bleecker Street and a one-story brick store on West Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 325 to 337 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 141 feet west of First Avenue, 159 by 100.5, five-story brewery, malthouse, two-story stable, &c.; Forty-fifth Street, south side, extending through to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet west of First Avenue, 150 by 200.10, six-story brick brewery, four-story brick cigar factory, and two-story brick buildings; Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.5, two-story brick building and wagon sheds. The foregoing will be sold as one parcel.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for five four-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55 and 21 by 55; James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 26 by 77.5; Conlan & Gannon of 131 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owners; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 80; G. H. Chamberlain of Yonkers, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 107 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25.6 by 87.6; Jacob Rauth of 128 East Eighty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a two-story brick office building, 15.2 by 17.2; John Zieger of 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; J. T. Walther, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 215 West Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 23 by 86.3; J. D. Kaist, Jr., of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $20,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 110 feet north of Briggs Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 54 by 34; C. Cipolla owner; cost, $4,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 52.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick bottling establishment, 25.9 by 79.9; Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; cost, $25,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 95 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 65 and 25 by 65; Jacob Mallern of 215 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Joseph Wolf, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 65; Jacob Marx, owner; J. Wolff, architect; cost, $5,000.

Dawson Street, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for six two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 50; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Jerome Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, with stores, 17 by 50; C. J. Singht, owner; H. Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,400.

Third Avenue, extends from One Hundred and Seventieth Street to St. Paul's Place, for ten five-story brick flats; Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $236,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; C. Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 162.9 feet west of Third Avenue, for two five-sory brick flats, 25 by 80; Henry Overington of 2,706 Third Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 81 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 50; F. Hitchcock, owner; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $750.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 175 and 200 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 54; W. E. Busby of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Schiff, architect; cost, $3,700.

Albany Avenue, corner of Van Cortlandt Avenue, for a one and one-half story frame shed, 20 by 30; D. F. Sullivan, owner; cost, $500.

Union Avenue, east side, 186.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and Prospect Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; Edward G. Williams of 1,264 Boston Road, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 51 Christopher Street to a two and three story brick stable, 25 by 94; estate of A. B. Hartun of 21 Madison Avenue, owner; J. V. Myers, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 211 to 217 East Thirty-second Street to a three-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 33 and 35 Liberty Street to a four-story brick store and lofts; S. F. Myers of 48 Maiden Lane, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $2,600.

No. 46 Clinton Place to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; E. H. Gillilan, owner; F. Commeau of 145 Bleecker Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Franklin Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Allen, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Public place or square, lying southerly of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, bounded by East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Mott Avenue, and Railroad Avenue East. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 14. Report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., May 23.

East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the Harlem River to a point 493.22 feet westerly of the west line of Alexander Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 14. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 23.

East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Third Avenue to Fulton Avenue. Hearings for objectors for ten days after April 16. Report to be made to the Supreme Court May 24.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Locust Avenue, for a first-class street or road. April 4, 1 P. M.

East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, from St. Ann's Avenue to Locust Avenue, for a first-class street or road. April 4, 1 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 17.

ALBANY AV, Lots 272 to 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers; William D. and Wells Olmsted, executors, &c., to Robert C. Wood, (re-recorded)	$5,000
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Hyman Sonn and others to Samuel Rouse	100
BROOK AV, 452, n e corner of 145th St, 25x100; Mary Schafer to Anton Schwarts	35,000
CATHARINE ST, 80, w s, 24.6x100; Bridget Devlin to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Frank N. Gill	100
CLINTON PLACE, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, runs s w 113.9x s e 54x n e 22.9x s e 12x n e 91 to place x n w 66; Francis T. Garrettson, as executor and trustee of Harriette Livingston to James Cunningham, (incorrectly reported on March 16)	80,400
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Henry C. Lytton to Henriette K. White	1
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10x100x100.11x9x100.11x109; John McCulloch to Solomon Rothfeld	1
CRESTON AV, w s, 769.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; John J. Bannan to Edward F. Murray	900
DELANCEY ST, 268 to 272, 75x100; Barney Isaacs and others to Solomon Bachrach	1
ELLISON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100; John H. Eden and wife to Christian Wilhelm	4,500
ELLISON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100; John H. Eden and wife to Christian Wilhelm	4,500
INTERVALE AV, s e corner of 167th St, 85.6x100; William Metzrath to John De Hart	1
INTERVALE AV, e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 24.11x63.8x27.8x52.11; John F. Steeves to Ernst Holz	10
LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 26x100; Patrick Reynolds and others to Simon E. Bernheimer and another	100
LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 26x100; German Exchange Bank, trustee, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another	6,489
LEWIS ST, w s, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, 24.2x92.9x24.8x90.3; Patrick Farrell to Edward Goett	14,750
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.7 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; Mabel Lloyd to Josephine Wolfsky	1
LOT 155, map by Josiah A. Briggs; Philip Hedderick to Thekla Hedderick	1
LOT 124 and east half of Lot 125 and Lot 310, map of Washingtonville; Harlet E. Bard to Ella M. Curtis	1
LOT 251, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Rosanna Schlosser and another to Emma C. Armstrong	800
LOT 12, map of Joseph S. Wood, 25x100; James V. Lawrence and wife to William H. Glover	1
LOTS 471 and 472, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John E. Badum	1,100
LUDLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; Fannie Friedman to Michael Friedman	1
MOTT AV, e s, 542.11 ft n of 138th St, 75x157x76.6x142.8; Carl Ernst and wife to Mary E. Robinson	100
PEARL ST, 124, and Water St, 88; George L. Rives, executor, &c., to August Klipstein	9,000
PEARL ST, 124, and Water St, 88; John H. Davis and another, executors, &c., to August Klipstein	9,000
PEARL ST, 124, and Water St, 88; Jane Whiting and others to August Klipstein	27,000
PELHAM ROAD, from Westchester Road to Pelham Bridge, e s, adjoining the lands of Baxter & Buckle, contains 10 acres; Lemartine Paul and wife to Philip Paul	
PITT ST, e s, 153.6 ft s of Delancey St, 21.10x100; Fannie Friedman to Morris Friedman	600
ROOSEVELT ST, 76, and New Chambers St, 70; also gore lot 2.5x2.6x4 adjoining; Simon P. Fannery and wife to William I. Caven	1
SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNpike, Lot 11 and part of Lot 6, map of the property of John Mapes, 96x268x96x307; Josephine Bernard and another to Joseph Buttner	10
WEST END AV, e s, 96.6 ft n of 93d St, 32.5x100x30.1x100; George H. Fisher and wife to George T. Jackson	4,250
WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Mary E. Dempsey	100
WEST END AV, 814, 20x86.6x irregular; Gardiner Sherman to Frederick Crowninshield	1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Frederick A. Reeve to Henry M. Denton	100
WEST END AV, 696; e s, 18.5 ft s of 94th St, 22x43x irregular; Hamilton Bank of New York City to Alfred V. Amy	1
2D AV, 191 and 193, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Louis Bachrach to Solomon Bachrach	1
2D AV, 191 and 193, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Solomon Bachrach to Barney Isaacs and another	100
3D AV, s w corner of 165th St, 96.7x201.5x96x190.10; Emily Powell, as administratrix, to Enoch C. Bell	Omitted
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 75x100; Henry Rothschild to Julia Fleischmann	39,000
12TH ST, n s, 48.6 ft e of Hudson St, 23x80; William W. Wotherspoon to Mary H. Wotherspoon	1
15TH ST, s s, 288.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x114, Westchester; Emma C. Gorham to Samuel Garrett	11,333
42D ST, s s, 133 ft e of 9th Av, 17x98.9; La Fayette Olney to Daniel H. Dougherty	3,700
42D ST, s s, 133 ft e of 9th Av, 17x98.9; La Fayette Olney to Daniel S. Dougherty	17,000
48TH ST, 308 West, 16.8x100.5; Betsey Becker and others to Mary Delaney	17,000
69TH ST, n s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5, rel. mortgage; Equitable Life Assurance Society to John T. Farley	100
75TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Henry I. Dodge to Isabella Langston	1
84TH ST, n s, 517 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Frank N. Gill to Clarence H. Wildes	1
92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 138x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Patrick J. O'Connell	1
104TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sophia Doebell to Joseph Ferro and another	100
106TH ST, 154 West, 30x100.11; John Paterno to James Denholm	400
106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James Denholm to John Paterno	1
110TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Max Ottinger and another to Mary E. Dempsey	1
120TH ST, n s, 306 and 308 West, 50x100.11; Paul Obalski and wife to Henry E. Savage	100
122D ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Christian Wilhelm to John H. Eden	1
127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Emma Kobbe to Thomas H. Cook	1
127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Thomas H. Cook to Benjamin F. Kobbe	1
127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Emma Kobbe to Thomas H. Cook	1
127TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x99.11; Thomas H. Cook and wife to Benjamin F. Kobbe	1
130TH ST, s s, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, runs s 26.7x n e — to 130th St, x w 14; Sally C. Peters to Lucretia Peters and others, 9-100 part	1
133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Fredericke Bensly to Louis Stern	1
134TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Rosa Raphael to Frederick G. Potter	1
[illegible]	1
167TH ST, n s, corner of St. Ann's Av, 100x100.6x55; Herman Schmuck and others to Fritz Schmidt	1
148TH ST, 425 West, 16.8x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick and wife to Fredericka S. Brinkman	15,500
153D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Elton Av, 32.5x100; Hermine Holtmann to Henry Mullicker	8,500
169TH ST, s w s, at n s of 167th St, runs w 95.5 x n w 45 x s 54.7 to 167th St, x e 90.4; William Metzrath and wife to John De Hart	1

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Solomon, to John Nadvornik; 1st Av, n w corner of 73d St, 3 years	$1,020
CONGER, Clarence R., and wife to William M. Thomas and another, executors, &c.; East Broadway, Lot 977, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 28.10x106.4x28.10x106.8, 21 years	700
COOPER, Mary P., to P. H. Wallenstein; 491 5th Av, 3 years	1,600
COYLE, Ellen M. A., to Herman W. Mesloh; 396 3d Av, store, &c., 5 1-6 years	1,800
ENGEL, Martin, to Louis Ziv; 226 Broome St, 2 years	1,800
FISHER, Daniel A., to Raffaele Gaimari; Oak St, 48 and 48½; Oliver St, 56 and 58, 5 years	1,740
FOX, Edward W., to Charles B. Lawson; Mott Av, n w corner of 146th St, 20x75, 10 years	1,200
GLUCK, Ignatz, to Jacob Greenfield; 190 Stanton St, 1¼ years	2,800
HOFFMAN, Harriett B., to Bache McE. Whitlock; East St, w s, 25 ft n of Broome St, 25x75, 21 years	825
JORDAN, George E., to Henry Gossel; Park Av, 1,674, s w corner of 118th St, 5 years	600
RUSH, Elizabeth, to Edward Herbert; 27 Delancey St, 4 years	960
TRICONY, Charles A., to Maria Simonson; 112 East 110th St, 6 months	720

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s w corner of Central Park West and 99th St, 1 year	$30,000
BADUM, John E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 471 and 472, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years	780
BARTHEN, Frederick C. and Caroline, to Estella T. Sherman; Washington St, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 5 years	3,500
BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 3d Av and 165th St, and 165th St, s s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year	44,000
BENZING, Ricke, to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of 8th Av, 26.4 ft n of 117th St, 2 years	15,000
BRINKMAN, Frederika S., to James T. Fitzpatrick; n s of 148th St, 341.8 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	1,000
BURKHARDT, Catherine F., to Jacob Schlosser; 342 East 47th St, 2 years	1,500
CAVEN, William I., and wife to Washington H. Taylor; 76 Roosevelt St and 70 New Chambers St, demand	12,000
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 57th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years	50,000
DAVIS, John, to Louisa Mander; 42 West 91st St, 3 years	16,000
DELANEY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 306 West 48th St, 3 years	5,500
DE MARCO, Celestino, to The Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York; 450 East 115th St, 5 years	8,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year	20,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	33,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	18,000
DENTON, Henry M., to Gertie Weil; s w corner of Lenox Av and 125th St, and s s of 125th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, installments	45,000
DENHOLM, James, to John Paterno; 154 West 106th St, 1 year	1,000
DOUGHERTY, Daniel S., to Herman W. Hoops; s s of 42d St, 133 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years	12,000
DOUGHERTY, Daniel S., to Richard Dudensing, Jr.; s s of 42d St, 133 ft e of 9th Av, installments	2,000
DUFFY, Lawrence, to Frederick Boss; e s of Marion Av, part of Lot 202, map of the village of East Tremont, West Farms, 3 months	200
ERNST, Carl, to Hannah Sichel; Mott Av, or Macomb Av, e s, 40.6 ft n from the s s of the house of James Mooney, 2 years	12,000
FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry Rothschild, w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, and two adjoining lots, 3 years	6,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to Margaretta B. Warren and another, trustees, &c.; w s of 8th Av, 60.11 ft n of 116th St, 5 years	21,000
FRANKLIN, Ruford, to Joseph H. Gray; s s of 50th St, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years	2,500
GILL, Frank N., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 92d St, 1 year	104,000
GILL, Frank N., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 92d St, 1 year	50,000
GOETT, Edward, to Patrick Farrell; w s of Lewis St, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, installments	1,450
HOLZ, Ernst, to John F. Steeves; 1,226 Intervale Av, 1 year	400
JENNINGS, Michael A., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 642 2d Av, saloon lease, demand	3,000
KELLER, Paul H., to Robert W. Gleason; 42 West 120th St, collateral	600
KLIPSTEIN, August, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 124 Pearl St and Water St, 88, 3 years	30,000
KUPER, Richard H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 846 West 134th St, 5 years	2,500
LEVY, Sophia, to Carrie Gottgetreu; 40 Chrystie St, ½ year	10,000
MARSH, Luvia W., to Elisa Werner, executrix, &c; 735 2d Av, 3 years	11,000
McCORD, Isabella R., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 83d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years	12,500
MENDELSON, Hattie, to Anna Eisner; s w corner of Madison Av and 90th St, 5 years	15,000
MOORHEAD, Robert J., to Edward Brandon, executor and trustee; s s of 135th St, 650 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years	10,500
NACHMAN, Hannah, to The East River Savings Institution; 951 1st Av, 5 years	7,200
NIEBUHR, John F., to Mattie P. Gray; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 158 ft from proposed 5th St, 1 year	800
O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 92d St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	32,000
OSBORNE, Dora, to Henry M. Denton; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 79th St, 1 year	15,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Leonard Rentelen and another, executors; e s of Morris Av, widened, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, 1 year	1,100
REILLY, Maggie, to Frances G. W. Beard; 40 Market St, 4 months	2,500
ROBINSON, Mary E., to Carl Ernst; e s of Mott Av, 542.10 ft n of 138th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year	32,250
ROUSE, Samuel, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40 Canal St and 142 Division St, 3 years	12,000
SCHARSMITH, John E., to Carl Ernst and others; n s of 173d St, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 165x100, 8 months	4,000
SMITH, John V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of Stanton and Willett Sts, 1 year	3,000
WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; 71 Lenox Av, secures contract for	10,000
WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; n w corner of Columbus Av and 80th St, 1 year	60,000
WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; e s of Ellison Av, 125 ft n of Marrin St, 75x100, 5 years	1,000
WILHELM, Christian, to John H. Eden; w s of Ellison Av, 300 ft n of Marrin St, 5 years	1,000
WOLFSKY, Josephine, to Christian Fausel; 1,743 Lexington Av, 3 years	6,000
WOLFSKY, Josephine, to Sarah Kahn; 1,743 Lexington Av, 1 year	1,000
WOTHERSPOON, Mary H., to William W. Wotherspoon; n s of 12th St, 48.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years	11,333

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company	$15,000
CRAM, John S., executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	60,000
EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to James Everard	9,077
FITZSIMMONS, Bartholomew, to Margaret Fitzsimmons	Nom.
GARRY, Daniel, to William B. Davenport, as public administrator, &c.	Nom.
GILBERT, Frank W., to John Fennell	Nom.
HEPWORTH, Adaline A., trustee, to Kate L. Damon	Nom.
HALSTEAD, Daniel B., to the New York National Exchange Bank	12,000
LOCKMAN, Jacob K., and another, trustees, to Frances I. Sage	Nom.
JOHNSON, Henry M., to Ellen R. Huey	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company	34,000
MARDEN, Francis S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company	9,000
PIKE, Harry P., and another, executors, &c., to Emma Chase	Nom.
SAGE, Frances I., to George G. and William G. De Witt, trustees	Nom.
UNION REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Jacob Stern	15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 205.10x100; the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor	$3,000
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e corner of Terrace View Av, 100x100; Angelo Muscoyia against the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; E. N. Post, contractor	8
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e corner of Terrace View Av, 100x100; Vincentzo Muscoyia against the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; E. N. Post, contractor	32
LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; Sprague Electric Elevator Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor	10,668
159TH ST, 528 to 538 West; H. Brown & Son against William Topping and Isma Schryer, owners; John Dale contractor	4,196

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; Hyman & Henry Sonn, with Frank N. Gill, 10 payments	104,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x100; Alois Gutwillig, with Theodore G. Stein and others, 10 payments	50,000
92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 138x100.8; Hyman & Henry Sonn, with Patrick J. O'Connell, 10 payments	114,000
110TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 75x100.11; Marx & Moses Ottinger, with Mary E. and William Dempsey, 12 payments	33,000
[illegible]TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x [illegible] Stephens and Emil [illegible] payments	35,000

Lis Pendens.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 85 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 20x95; John F. Knoll against William Goggin; (action to recover a judgment;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LOTS 3, 4 and 5, map of Lafayette Court, (filed in Register's Office, Oct. 10, 1888;) Charles W. Bastine against Andrew J. Bastine and others, (partition;) attorney, J. A. Blanchard.

LOTS 112 and 113, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Abraham Rosenthal against Babette Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, S. Fleischman.

PONTIAC, East 151st or Beck St, n s, Lot 283 and part of Lot 284, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; William Grupe against Margaret and Michael Meade, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. K. Van Meter.

VARICK ST, 67; Edward Brandon, executor, &c., against Morgan D. McMonegal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyon.

WALKER ST, 117; Abraham Kaufmann against Emma J. Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

1ST AV, s s, Lots 295 and 296, map of Village of Wakefield; David F. Wright against Mary C. Burlando and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

2D AV, 156; 10th St, 204 East; George M. Smith and another against Wilhelmine Walther and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

120TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Thomas E. Greacen against John P. Agnew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. E. Carrington.

139TH ST, 304 West; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against Theodore E. Fogg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

175TH ST, 1,079 East; Stella L. Lanier against David Milliken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Duzen & Taylor.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 505—James P. Merritt et al., appellants, vs. The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al.—Motion for mandate submitted by William A. Maury for the appellees. Ordered that notice of said motion be served on counsel for appellants for March 28.

No. 27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief on motion of Rochester Ford for the appellant.

No. 30—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument continued by Byron Waters for the appellant, by Matt G. Reynolds for the appellees, and concluded by John T. Morgan for the appellant.

Call for to-day—Nos. 119, 531, 93, 589, (and 540 and 541,) 157, 141, (and 496,) 86, (and 87, 88, and 17,) 431.

Calendars for Friday, March 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
2—U. S. vs. Friedheim.
3—U. S. vs. same.
4—U. S. vs. same.
5—Parent vs. Harris.
6—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry.
7—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
8—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
9—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
10—Hummell vs. Guggenheim.
11—Huber vs. same.
12—Beyer vs. same.
13—Adler vs. same.
14—Reichenbach vs. same.
15—Goldy vs. same.
16—Prince vs. Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.
17—Loomis vs. same.
23—Mercantile Trust Co. vs. Mo., Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

Cases Noticed for March 18.

19—Werner vs. Hearsch.
20—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
21—Loomis vs. Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.
22—Prince vs. same.
23—Fletcher vs. May.
24—Hirschell vs. McKibbin.
25—Nat. Folding Box & Paper Co. vs. Elsas.
26—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining Co.
27—Tuttle vs. Claflin.
28—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
30—Werner vs. Hearsch.
31—Hogg vs. Hogg.
32—Hazard vs. Hogg.
33—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. History.
34—Jacobus vs. U. S.
35—Sun Printing & Pub. Co. vs. Assoc. Press.
36—Hahn vs. Goodman.
37—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Great Northern Ry. Co.
38—U. S. Aluminium Printing Plate Co. vs. Sackett & W. Lith. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 462, 463, 372, 418, 297, 468, 370, 146.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—Wallace vs. Wallace.
2—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
3—Bernstein vs. Crow.
4—Altieri vs. Sakarisen.
5—Stewart vs. Hilton.
6—Isaacs vs. Calder.
7—Roberts vs. Engal.
8—Meyer vs. Damm.
9—Petrolia Mfg. Co. vs. Jenkins.
10—Sperling vs. Boll.
11—Hand vs. Shaw.
12—In re Board of Education, (In re 9th Ward.)
13—In re Frost.
14—In re Engelhart.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

7—Wanamaker vs. Rosse.
6—In re Daly.
19—McIntyre vs. David.
11—In re The Mayor, &c.
22—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
23—Snyder vs. Molloy.
24—Donnell vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
25—In re Mills.
26—Marden vs. Marden.
27—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hoyt.
2—Shannon vs. Shannon.
3—Robinson vs. Robinson.
4—Jarvis vs. Patch.
5—Lufkin vs. Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.
6—Whiton vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7—Neufeld vs. Schlesinger.
8—Cohen vs. Cohen.
9—Laux vs. Gildersleeve.
10—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
11—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
12—Marrone vs. Sullivan.
13—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.
14—Williams vs. Higgins.
15—Lyon vs. Ogden.
16—Oakes vs. Oakes.
17—Gould vs. McGillin.
18—McGillin vs. Claflin.
19—Hebberd vs. Donovan.
20—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
21—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
22—Palmer vs. Palmer.
23—D. Stevenson Brew'g Co. vs. Ward.
24—Osborn vs. I. Calvin Shafer Co.
25—Friedman vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
26—Herald vs. McBean.
27—In re Harrison.
28—People, &c., vs. Maxwell.
29—Same vs. Pfeiffer.
30—Same vs. Lester.
31—Rulhe vs. Keating.
32—Ash vs. Heine.
33—Boyle vs. Staten Isl. & S. Beach Land Co.
34—Hall vs. Bloch.
35—Fleischer vs. Fleischer.
36—Sterne vs. Met. Tel. & Tel. Co.
37—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
38—Rosekrand vs. Hislop.
39—Brennan vs. Glennon.
40—Goldberg vs. Bernstein.
41—Eddy vs. Sulzbacher.
42—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
43—People, &c., vs. Marvel.
44—In re John T. Camp Co.
45—Bean vs. Morrill.
46—Lyddy vs. Hodge.
47—Town vs. Wenige.
48—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.
49—Alcorn vs. Lumley.
50—Hooper vs. Frank.
51—In re Franklin Av.
52—In re Stebbins Av.
53—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
54—In re Dunn.
55—Hall vs. Cordler.
56—Rowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
57—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
58—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.
59—Lange vs. Hirsch.
60—Wertheim vs. Cleigne.
61—Lewisohn vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
62—Schiffer vs. Lauterbach.
63—Loewenstein vs. Schiffer.
64—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Co.
65—Koehler vs. Kessel.
66—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
67—Feigel vs. Feigel.
68—People, &c., vs. Robbins.
69—In re Harlem Casino Co.
70—Alexander vs. Quigley.
71—People, &c., vs. Tonnis.
72—Sheehy vs. MacMallan.
73—Buyerdorff vs. Buyer.
74—Manne vs. Birdseye.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Eisert vs. McMonegal.
2—In re Warren.
3—Patterson vs. Patterson.
4—Fay vs. Mulholland.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
6084—Abrahams vs. Schackman.
6089—Merritt vs. Smith.
6125—Leist vs. Leist.
6076—Birdsell vs. Gardner.
6113—Grams vs. Weddenen.
6132—Campbell vs. Belknap.
4267—Caesar vs. Mather.
5311—Toscain vs. Avon.
5568—Aronowitz vs. Cohen.
5897—Tiefenbacher vs. Herskovits.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6108—Gottschalk vs. Phipps.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6032—N. Y. City and Westchester R'y vs. Portchester St. R'y.
6186—Wotherspoon vs. Adams.
6171—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morse.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewer vs. Chawat.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15803—Semon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15246—Knevals vs. Zuckerman.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14837—Rhal vs. Board Education.
14283—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
14851—Eron vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
3056—Tcherniack vs. Tcherniack.
3189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
4604—Wynn vs. Doelger.
4601—Robinson vs. Ayres.
11181—Rabinowitz vs. U. S. Grand Lodge B. Abraham.
14050—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Yetter.
14515—Louis vs. S. C. Am. Legion of Honor.
14676—Pearce vs. Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.
11890—Ballin vs. Vietor.
11730—Thompson vs. Kenny.
3088—Markus vs. Jungmann.
15071—Von Mechow vs. Hicks.

[illegible] to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7046—Trumpstare vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8579—Falk vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9672—Same vs. same.
4060—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
7660—Rosenberg vs. Ash.
350—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
3501—Abrahams vs. Dry Dock, &c. R. R. Co.
4038—Aeolian Organ & Music Co. vs. Weir.
2194—Blum vs. Langfeld.
4415—Muldoon vs. Hoey.
7139—Murphy vs. Cowan.
3046—Grossman vs. Reis.
3437—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3328—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
3734—Juillard vs. Wolff.
4321—MacDonald vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7964—Fleck vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10023.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9363—Wecklin vs. Greek-Am. Confection'y Co.
8308—Dann vs. Wormser.
9645—Friedman vs. Goldberg.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
365—Seligman vs. Lake Shore & Michigan S. R. Co.
8809—Colwell vs. Conlon.
8820—Ross vs. Schade.
8830—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8861—Carroll vs. Supr. Lodge Kts. of Honor.
8889—Wiederman vs. Levy.
2852—Karnow vs. Met. Crosstown R. R. Co.
8956—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
8968—Yudelowitz vs. Daub.
8974—Smith vs. Frendenberg.
8995—Oppenheimer vs. Preferred Accident Ins. Assn.
8997—Saile vs. Jackson.
9017—Kruh vs. Briedenbach.
8053—Schmack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7782—Ritchie vs. Robinson.
7696—Geible vs. Elwell.
8696—Rodgers vs. The Mayor, &c.
8014—Geibel vs. Elwell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary E. Dwinelle.
2—Elizabeth S. Koetter.
3—John Patterson.
4—John K. Woll.
5—Aaron D. Farmer.
6—Joseph J. O'Donohue.
7—James Dunn.
8—David Lawson.
9—August L. Nosser.
10—Page C. Dennis.
11—Caroline A. Cooper.
12—Sarah E. Miller.
13—William W. Gleeson.
14—Sarah Gleeson.
15—Teresa Gleeson.
16—Teresa Gleeson.
17—Harriet B. Edgar.
18—Edwin R. Edgar.
19—Martha C. Edgar.
20—George C. Edgar.
21—Claire Tartter.
22—Charles Grandjean.
23—Margaretha Weber.
24—Elizabeth Orr.
25—Woodruff Sutton.
26—Edward C. Bill.
27—James Finnegan.
28—Frank L. Fisher.
29—Nathaniel Niles.
30—Richard S. Newcombe.
31—Benjamin Hellman.
32—Lucy C. Goodwin.
33—Mary J. Jones.
34—James O'Connell.
35—Robert Greacen.
36—Henry B. Remick.
37—Charles A. McGee.
38—Ellen McLaren.
39—Mary A. Barry.
40—John White.
41—Minnie Fojen.
42—Emily Lawson.
43—Lorenzo C. de Francia.
44—Dennis Moynahan.
45—Hugh Comiskey.
46—James Wallace.
47—James Wallace.
48—Rose Ferrigan.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.

Hermann Schwandt.
George G. White.
Eugene Durnin.
Herman J. Leinkauf.
Richard Nevins.
Giuseppe Lauro.
Elizabeth Terhune.
Catherine Connor.
Hanora Coleman.

At 11 A. M.

Christopher R. Robert.

At 2 P. M.

Kate M. Colligan.
Anna Blaha.
Sigmund Ellrich.
George W. Mantel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarity.
648—Ely vs. Steinhardt.
649—Bretz vs. Doherty.
1883—Rouse vs. Vorhaus.
1884—Goldstein vs. same.
964—Rosenberg vs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat. R. R. Co.
965—Eastern Brew'g Co. vs. Pisko.
966—Meceli vs. Teutelbaum.
967—Robbe vs. Sire.
968—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
969—Barkley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
970—Shair vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
971—Brown vs. same.
972—Way vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
973—Schuster vs. Malford.
974—Hurry vs. English.
975—Caledonian Ins. Co. vs. Cornish.
976—Flynn vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
977—Staib Piano Action Co. vs. Saalfield Pub. Co.
978—Whiteside vs. Smith.
979—Zelmonowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
980—Eberhard vs. same.
981—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
982—Feist vs. Mingey.
983—Lawrence vs. Fredrickson.
984—Vandersmith vs. Muenzer.
985—Waltenburg vs. Bernhard.
986—Russell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
987—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

663—Siff vs. Lowenstein.
459—Kleinert vs. Iba.
449—Connelly vs. Clark.
393—Brody vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
826—Marshall vs. Stern.
395—Toher vs. Stinard.
3447½—Venturieri vs. Garafalo.
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
809—Cohen vs. Mellis.
950—Wissig vs. Deutsch-American Schuetzen, &c.
165—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
675—Olitzky vs. Collins.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
988—Rochomowitz vs. Fisher.
989—Burke vs. Jackson.
990—Mosher vs. Jones.
991—White P. & P. Mfg. Co. vs. Ingersoll.
992—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
993—Marks vs. Van Luchs.
994—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
995—Cone vs. Herbst.
996—Burke vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
997—Sussman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
998—Poznansky vs. same.
999—Globe Electric Con. Co. vs. Steinfeld.
1000—Same vs. Sanders.
1001—Geiss vs. Guldner.
1002—Davis vs. Cuperman.
1003—McGonigle vs. Keating.
1004—Morse vs. Aufrecht.
1005—Burch vs. Pisco.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4441—Bergman vs. Conried.
3729—Allen vs. N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.
4242—Miller vs. Stern.
4197—Morretti vs. Rich & Maeder.
4234—Witte vs. Nathalie Anthracite Coal Co.
3186—Katz vs. Hyman.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills.
4447—Tucker vs. Perkins.
2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
3988—Over vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Mfg. Co.
4604—Meany Printing Co. vs. Bladworth.
4437—23d Ward Bank vs. Laird.
4381—Ughetti vs. Brentini.
4465—H. Kohler & Co. vs. Deitch.
4462—Prince vs. Stolneck.
4621—James vs. Hancox.
4265—Duvivier vs. Roche.
4420—L. C. Wannamaker Co. vs. Mattheson.
4607—Messina vs. Schaefel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1005.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—Simon Blumberg.
2—James Moore.
3—Isaac Klauber.
4—Jacob Levy. Morris Levy.
5—Frederick Barry.
6—Maurice Cohen.
7—Elias H. Redler.
8—Frank Parascandola.
9—James M. Brooks. Roswell P. Puffer.
10—Frank Harman.

Pleadings.

1—Emil Guzman.
2—John Harrigan.
3—John Mitchell. James Merrill.
4—John Barry. George Swan.
5—Charles Sennett.
6—Charles Walsh.
7—Edward O'Connor.
8—Herman Dorizer.
9—Louis Jurenskwi.
10—Lawrence Barry.
11—Thomas O'Brien. Andrew O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—Joseph Flanagan.
2—Charles McCarthy.
3—Joseph Murray. George Smith.
4—William K. Leslie. George F. Reynolds.
5—Charles W. Waldman.
6—William Kane.
7—John G. Junker.
8—Karl Frick.
9—Frederick Fishel.
10—John H. McCabe.
11—John Chalmers.
12—Luquel Lopardo.
13—William Feeney.
14—Mary Dupree, alias Jane Doe.
15—Mamie Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—John Bernard.
2—George W. Wilson.
3—Benjamin Hoffman. Joseph Wolf. Max Eisenstein.
4—Leonard Norris. Henry Jones.
5—Max Rothman.
6—Charles Bucky.
7—George Greenberg.
8—Thomas Lyons.
9—David Salzman.
10—Frederick Seeman.
11—John T. Whelpley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Byrne for the People.

1—Jennie Freedman.
2—William F. McCarthy.
3—Francesco Curceo.
4—Daisey Tassler. John Worthington. Amos Johnson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Dunphy—William J. A. McKim. Schreyer vs. Schmidt—Albert J. Appell. King vs. King—George N. Messiter. Matter of Dempsey—George E. Kent.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of [illegible] Klein—William H. Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Bach vs. Weinberg—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Ferguson vs. Noble, (two cases)—Ernest Hall.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated Day Calendar.

112—Murphy vs. Altman.
156—Riley vs. B. H. R. R.
159—Montauk Tribe, &c., vs. L. I. R. R.
160—Nuttall vs. Simis.
161—Breen vs. Hyde.
163—Schafer vs. Empire Co.
164—Weis vs. Whitelock.
165—Beattie vs. New Haven R. R.
166—Ruet vs. Ruet.
168—Ferguson vs. Bruckman.
169—Reisfeldt vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
170—Brown vs. Dennison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

368—Leslie vs. Moses.
362—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Burnes.
386—Fisher vs. Fisher.
89—Cariello vs. Power.
374—Hoffmann vs. Hoffmann.
308—Henry vs. Henry.
108—Donerson vs. Donerson.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

4581¼—Darrow vs. Wendelstadt.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2728—Spitzer vs. Ludwig et al.
4418—Braisted vs. Bloomingdale.
2372—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2435—Stanton vs. McGrath.
2167—Byrnes vs. Nassau R. R.
1777—Baird vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4871—Dalton vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2788—Martin vs. Lunning et al.
1300—Weiderhold vs. Hannerman.
1765—Riley vs. Nassau Railroad.
2460-2461—Glynn vs. Nassau R. R.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason et al.
4060—Bradford vs. Self.
1810—Smith vs. Nassau R. R.
1847—Lagerquist vs. Nassau R. R.
2412—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
1370—Tillman vs. Nassau R. R.
1371—Smith vs. Nassau R. R.
1189—Seifter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2543—Milliken vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
2556—O'Donnell vs. Am. Sugar Refining Co.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
1767—Nielsen vs. Third Av. R. R.
4500—Matthews vs. Johnson.
1699—Jones vs. Roth.
4433—Delves vs. Delves.
1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
1729—Still vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

576—Dwyer vs. City of Brooklyn.
1225—Gallagher vs. Power.
1454—Bull vs. Nesmith.
2785—Williams vs. Nassau R. R.
2786—May vs. Conklin.
2787—Biederbeck vs. Schweitzer.
2788—Fagan vs. N. Y. & Rockaway R. R.
2789—Sherman vs. Kennedy.
2790—Preiss vs. Parmer.
2791—Boyce vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2792—Ennis vs. Le Boutillier Brothers.
2793—Karcher vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
2794—Duncan, Jr., et al. vs. Duffey.
2795-2796—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2797—Ash vs. Manhattan R. R.
2800—Hedenberg vs. Baker.
2803—Midford vs. Kaun.
2804—Du Puy vs. Kaun.
2805—Powell vs. Kaun.
2806—Sandou vs. Kaun.
2807—Arbuckle vs. Nassau R. R.
2808—Cronin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2809—Eppig et al. vs. Westcott Express Co.
2810—Grotheer vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
2811—Schwartz vs. Nassau R. R.
2812—Martin vs. Liebman Co.
2813—Kent vs. Kent.
2814—Hanlon vs. Nassau R. R.
2815—Bowne vs. McNamee.
2816—Dickerson vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
2817—Jones vs. Reiley.
2818—Tananhauser vs. Grant.
2819—Adams vs. McGuire.
2820—Allen vs. Dietz.
2821—Rosenfield vs. Benjamin.
2822—Gorman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2823—Thonwell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2823.

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TO LET—MORRISTOWN.—Superior store, new brick block, fine corner, opposite D. L. & W. Station, suitable for drug or other business. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

AUCTIONEER.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

m4-1aw6wF&ap15

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.

W. SOHMER, Clerk.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City. f11-1aw6wF&mar25

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.
New Brunswick, N. J.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

[illegible]

NIAGARA FALLS.
$8 EXCURSION VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Saturday, March 19th, 1898.

Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:45, and 8:00 P. M. Tickets at 113, 261, 671, and 943 Broadway, New York, and 338, 350, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1364 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

AUCTION SALES.

PARIS.—MR. PAUL CHEVALLIER, AUCTIONeer, in Paris, 10 rue Grange Batelière, assisted by MM. Féral & Mannheim, experts, will sell by public auction on 4, 5, & 6 April, 1898, in Paris, 8 rue de Sèze.

The IMPORTANT COLLECTION of MR. LE COMTE JACQUES DE BRYAS, comprising: Drawings, Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors, Objects of Art and Rich Furniture opf the XVIII. century. Tapestries.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—Class Journal, old established; nets $5,000 yearly; advertising patronage extending through United States and Mexico. Address S. M., Box 194 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

59TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—As chambermaid and laundress in private family; excellent references. Call, two days, Newman, 138 East 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook; wages, $40; also chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on lady; wages, $20; first-class city reference. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; in private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By good cook; city or country; best reference. 254 West 35th St., rear house.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, just starting in business, wishes a few more customers; very moderate prices. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day; $1.75. 167 East 33d St., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement. Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Very competent laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; fine laces; best city references; present employer can be seen. T. M., 1,152 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; would travel; personal references. Emanuel, 346 West 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

SHOPPER.—An experienced shopper would like few more customers; family shopping specialty; references. Careful, Box 113, Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and telegrapher; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable references. Miss Hughes, 168 1st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; excellent care of silver; best references. L., 650 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede, 27, single, as coachman and groom or be generally useful; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging; 7 years' good references; country preferred. Swenson, 1,191 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By trustworthy single man of good appearance; thorough horseman; will be found willing and obliging, sober and honest; city or country; good personal reference. 319 East 54th St., care Simpson.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 61, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Dane as gardener; thirty-eight; single; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class vegetable gardener; first-class references; good grower of flowers and fruit under glass. Parties desiring to get a good man should communicate with P. S., care G. Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By single Swede of thirty-seven as gardener on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business; fifteen years' first-class references. Swede, Box 198, Times Office.

GARDENER.—By Scotch married gardener without children; large experience with greenhouses, graperies, roses, lawns, shrubs, and vegetable gardens; references. L., Box 124, Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man or single handed; English; 26; paper and personal references; lady going to Europe. Whigham, 480 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERence, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

COOK.—By a German; speaks English and French; best references; long experience; for hotel or club; city or country. E., Box 230, Times Office.

DRAFTSMAN.—By a college man, capable, but inexperienced, as draftsman in an engineer's office. G. B. J., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid for one lady; must speak French and have city reference. Call to-day, from 10 to 1, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street.
d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City.
n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors.
d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City.
mh11-1aw6wF

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor.
n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City.
m4-1aw6mF

SUPREME COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—[illegible] Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the [illegible] day of December, 1897, entered in the Office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Holley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 320.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 694, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 273.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabouts, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Asa N. Van Deventer, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November [illegible], and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County [illegible], in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds at page [illegible], with all the appurtenances thereof. Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw8wF

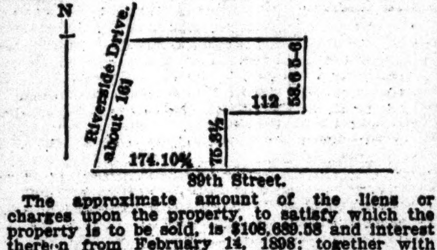
SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EDWARD E. BLACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line or side of West End Avenue, said point being at the southwest corner of a plot of land heretofore conveyed by Julia A. Clark and Cyrus Clark to John O. Baker by deed bearing date May 11, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County May 13th, 1887, in Liber 2,068 of conveyances, page 51; running thence northwardly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with West End Avenue, seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence eastwardly, still along said land conveyed to John O. Baker and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and twelve feet; thence northwardly, still along said land conveyed to Baker, and parallel with West End Avenue, fifty-eight feet six and five-sixths inches, to the southeasterly corner of a lot of land heretofore conveyed by Cyrus Clark and Julia A. Clark to Edwin Parsons by deed bearing date June 2d, 1894, and recorded June 4th, 1894, in said Register's office in Section 4 of conveyances, Liber 33, page 460; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land and parallel with Ninetieth Street, to Riverside Drive or Avenue; thence southwardly, along said Riverside Drive or Avenue, to the northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along said northerly line or side of Eighty-ninth Street, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten and three-fourths inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to and with the benefit of the covenants and restrictions set forth in a certain agreement made by and between Mary L. Parsons, Annie B. Phelps, and Cyrus Clark dated September 28, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the property, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $108,689.58 and interest thereon from February 14, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,048.97, with interest thereon from February 24, 1898; and together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,442.16 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY,
mh1-2aw3w&mh22 Referee.

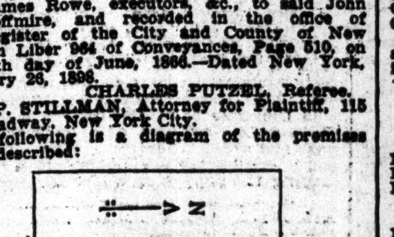
LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,305, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.
CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.
m1-2aw3wT&F&m24

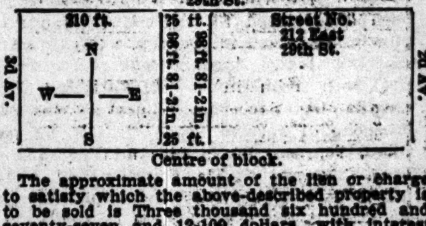
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the [illegible] day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29 Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

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THE SCENE OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE GREAT TWIN BATTLE SHIPS

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AND
Kentucky

which occurs at Newport News on Thursday, MARCH 24, can be most comfortably reached by express S. S. Yorktown of the

Old Dominion Line

sailing from New York, Tuesday, March 22, at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort, following morning. Returning, steamer leaves Norfolk 7:30 P. M., (Old Point 6:15 P. M. by annex steamer,) Thursday, March 24, reaching New York Friday, 4:30 P. M.

Cost of trip, including meals and berth en route, and stay at either the Chamberlin or Hygeia Hotel, $17.00.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
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Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon.

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Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon	Lucania, April 9, 8 AM
Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM	Etruria..April 16, 10 AM
Umbria..April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM

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PERU, via Honolulu............April 12, 1 P. M.
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GAELIC, via Honolulu............May 10, 1 P. M.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
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OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passengers taken from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..............Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai.Wm.II.,Mh.19, 10 AM	Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM	Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems....Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F.Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria..Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch.26, 8 AM	Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK...March 23	PARIS..........April 13
ST. PAUL.......March 30	ST. PAUL..........April 20
ST. LOUIS.......April 6	ST. LOUIS..........April 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLAND, Mar23	NOORDLAND.......April 6
SOUTHWARK—Mar. 30	FRIESLAND........April 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily, †Except Sunday, ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50 (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:00 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Weeks days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] FOR THE SCHOOLS

[illegible] of Estimate Appropriates $757,634.26 to Pay All Salaries for February.

MAYOR OBJECTS BUT VOTES YEA

Blames the Board of Education for Delay and Declares Commissioners Negligent of Their Duties—Brooklyn Police Pensions to be Paid.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and appropriated $757,634.26 to pay the salaries of the employes of the Board of Education for February. The vote was unanimous for the grant, but the Mayor objected vigorously to the system of making the appropriations by piecemeal, and explained that he only voted yea because of the representations of the Controller of the hardship the delay caused the teachers.

"Why have we not the full budget of the Board of Education to act upon?" he asked. "All the other department estimates were submitted and passed upon long ago. I wish it understood that I will vote for no more piecemeal appropriations, and I vote for this only on the recommendation of the Controller."

Mr. Coler explained that the teachers who were suffering from the delay were not responsible and should not be held responsible for the tardiness of the Board of Education. He said the board was not as much to blame as might appear. The board has been in existence only a few weeks and intricate questions affecting the estimates had arisen over incompleted returns from the various boroughs.

The Mayor was only half satisfied with the explanation. "The members of the Board of Education," he said, "are acting unlawfully and are neglecting their duties. If they would give more than an hour now and then to the needs of the offices they accepted their employes would not have to suffer and the people of the city would know, as they are entitled to know, what part of the taxes is to be spent by the schools."

No one was present from the Board of Education. Controller Coler presented the requisition for the money for salaries, compiled under the direction of Commissioner Kelly of the Committee on Finance.

It was decided to pay the wages of the janitors of municipal court houses from the funds set aside for the salaries of the seven Justices in January. The Corporation Counsel decided that the terms of the Justices did not begin until Feb. 1. An appropriation of $61,320 was allowed to pay the wages of armory employes, and a transfer of $25,000 was made from the salaries account to the contingent fund in the Controller's office.

Corporation Counsel Whalen presented a long opinion upon the subject of the much-discussed Police Pension Fund. He decided that the pension funds of the old Cities of New York and Brooklyn must be consolidated and all pensions must be paid. When the cities were consolidated there was $17,000 in the Brooklyn Police Pension Fund and the liabilities were $8,400 greater. President York of the Police Board applied to the meeting of yesterday for an appropriation to cover that deficiency, and his application was granted. Under the decision of the Corporation Counsel the pensioners will get their money.

Mr. Whalen submitted an opinion that there is no provision in the charter for a city auctioneer in Brooklyn, and the Mayor said he would see that the office was abolished and the present incumbent removed. Mr. Whalen also advised the Board of Estimate that the provision for the appointment of twelve interpreters in the municipal courts of Brooklyn should be investigated. They claimed, he said, to hold their places under the Laws of 1875, but he could not find any such law, and he thought they could be removed for cause and their numbers reduced and reasonable salaries be fixed by the Municipal Assembly.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies asked for an appropriation of $20,700 to pay the salaries of the janitors of the municipal courts. He explained that when he made up his budget he did not know those employes would come into his department.

"Commissioner Kearny should have known the law," said the Mayor. "His appropriation has been made and he won't get another cent."

Mr. Guggenheimer suggested that the extra money might be necessary and moved that the request be submitted to the Controller. The motion was lost—the two appointed members of the board voting no with the Mayor while the elected officers voted yea.

On recommendation of Mr. Coler $5,800 was allowed to the law library of Brooklyn out of the $8,200 asked for. The sum of $63,122 was allowed from the excise moneys for charitable institutions.

Commissioner Scannell asked an appropriation of $300,000 for new sites and engine houses. The application was referred to the Controller, as were a request from the Park Board for the transfer of certain moneys to make up the $19,259 needed to build greenhouses in Central Park, and a communication from the new Municipal Art Commission asking $10,000 to be used in decorating the ceiling of the Aldermen's chamber.

Requests from Commissioner McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning for $7,250 to pay the rent of his office, from the Commissioner of Water Supply for an issue of $500,000 of bonds, and from the Board of Examining Plumbers for $5,914 to defray expenses of their office, were laid over without action or discussion.

THE CITY'S DEBT LIMIT.

Controller Coler Discusses It in a Letter to President Hubbell on New Schoolhouses.

Controller Coler wrote to President Hubbell of the Board of Education yesterday to explain why a number of requisitions for the issue of bonds for the construction of new schoolhouses had not been acted upon President Hubbell about two weeks ago wrote to the Controller complaining of the delay, and speaking of the dissatisfaction of the contractors, who are ready to build the schools under contracts awarded to them.

In his communication Mr. Coler says he appreciates the importance of the subject and the necessity of adequate accommodation for the children of the city. He goes on to say:

> As you may be aware, the Controller has not applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for authority to add to the funded debt of the city for any purpose whatever since Jan. 1, 1898. I think it necessary in order to reply frankly to your communication to state that the reason for this has been my doubt whether under the limitations of municipal indebtedness contained in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution it is now possible for the city to incur new indebtedness for any purpose whatever, other than by the issue of water bonds, this being the exception provided for by the Constitution itself.
>
> In the financial administration of the City of New York as it existed prior to consolidation the question of the city's limit of indebtedness under Constitutional limitations possessed but little practical importance, since 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the city's real estate was a sum apparently largely in excess of the city's net debt. Since consolidation, however, the conditions have become wholly different. Not only is the bonded debt of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens largely in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of their real estate, but the City of New York had also to assume an indebtedness of nearly $15,000,000 belonging to the County of Kings, all of which tended to reduce the city's margin of debt-incurring capacity, since the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn were coterminous, and Brooklyn had already substantially reached its limit of Constitutional indebtedness. The result of consolidation, therefore, was to reduce to a sum of about $15,000,000 the difference between the city's net funded debt and 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate.
>
> The difficulty with the existing situation lies in the possibility that the inhibition of the Constitution is directed not only against the incurring of a bonded debt in excess of its limitation, but also against all other indebtedness—whether incurred by judgment or order of court, as in the case of awards for lands taken in condemnation proceedings, or by contracts calling for the future payment of money from the proceeds of bonds. The language of the Constitution is: "No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner," &c.
>
> If, as has been asserted by eminent counsel, the contract indebtedness of the city is to be included with its bond issues in ascertaining the city's Constitutional limit of indebtedness, I fear that for many years to come the greatest difficulty will be experienced in providing for even the most necessary public improvements, the [illegible] at which has heretofore been disbursed by the issue of bonds.
>
> Some time since I requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion in regard to this subject, and also in regard to a number of cognate questions of great importance. His reply must be awaited with patience, involving, as it does, the most important question ever submitted to a public official of this city, and requiring the most careful and mature deliberation. The situation, however grave it may prove to be, cannot be avoided; it sprang into existence at the moment the present administration assumed office, and must be faced with courage and without useless recrimination by those who have been called upon to remedy, so far as possible the almost criminal extravagance and the hasty, short-sighted legislation of others.
>
> I shall take the liberty of making this letter public as soon as it reaches your hands, for I observe from the action of the Board of Education yesterday that that board, in common with other departments of the City Government, has been at a loss to understand the reasons which have led to the failure to provide funds for contemplated improvements.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Ex-Alderman Schott Provided For in the Borough of the Bronx.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday announced these appointments and salaries in his office: John B. Mayo, assistant, at $4,000 a year; John E. Hayes, assistant attorney, detailed to the Bureau of Penalties, $2,000 a year; Charles J. McCafferty, attorney, detailed to the Department of Buildings, $2,000; Herman Stiefel, attorney, detailed to the Bureau of Penalties, $1,800 a year. The salary of Henry Steinert, Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, has been fixed at $6,000 a year.

The School Board of Richmond has made these appointments, the salaries to be fixed later: Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary; Peter J. Kiernan, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk; William S. West, clerk; Hubbard R. Yetman, Superintendent of Schools; Anna M. Gordon and George Hogan, Associate Superintendents of Schools.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges has appointed Arthur T. Reilly cashier at a salary of $2,000; Bernard McDonough, Assistant Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears for Richmond, at $2,000 a year, and Frank H. Seckerson confidential stenographer to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Ex-Alderman William H. Schott was sworn in yesterday as Deputy Auditor in the Borough of the Bronx, at $2,500 a year. His appointment nearly completed the work of providing the former Tammany officeholders who needed assistance with good places. John C. Sheehan, Andrew J. White, and J. J. Martin are out of favor with the powers that be, and ex-Justice Divver, it is said, is awaiting an opening on the City Magistrates' lists. With these exceptions nearly all the former Tammany leaders are drawing pay from the city. The list of ex-Aldermen now in appointive places includes Moebus, Schott, Schilling, Noonan, Wund, Campbell, Donovan, and Tait. None of them is drawing less than $2,500 a year.

John E. Van Der Carr, who was made Warden of the Tombs when Warden Fallon was removed by Commissioner Wright, and later was joint Warden when Fallon was restored by the courts, has resigned from the city service sooner than do work in the office of the Warden of the Blackwell's Island workhouse at a reduced salary.

William H. Dobbs, former Coroner, was appointed by the Health Board yesterday to be Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of the Bronx at a salary of $2,000 a year. The new Chief Inspector will enter immediately upon the duties of his office, which is a newly created one.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

Bids for Botanical Garden Buildings in Bronx Park.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday, bids were opened for the erection of all the horticultural buildings for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, the lowest bid being that of the John H. Parker Company, of $159,000, who will do the work.

Bids were also received for a large quantity of material, numbering several thousand items, of which the board will decide the lowest bidder by the totals. Mr. Marsh, representing the Controller, protested, saying the bids should be judged item by item, but the board decided otherwise.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, in which it was stated that all bids for material for the Borough of Brooklyn, which had not been advertised in the Brooklyn papers, would have to be rejected, as the charter requires all contracts for borough work to be advertised in borough papers. The bids for forage, Commissioner Brower stated, would have to be readvertised.

THE CASE OF DR. CLEAVELAND.

Magistrate Olmsted Criticised by District Attorney Gardiner—Judge Cowing Orders a New Bond.

The case of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland has caused much ill-feeling between District Attorney Gardiner and Police Magistrate Olmsted over the conflict of their authority. When Dr. Cleaveland was arraigned on the indictment for manslaughter, second degree, in General Sessions before Judge Cowing yesterday, Col. Gardiner took occasion to criticise the Magistrate.

Bartow S. Weeks appeared for the physician, and asked the court for several days' time, as he wished to prepare a motion to quash the indictment.

The District Attorney announced that the law allowed the prisoner two days in which to plead, and went on to say that the defendant had said positively when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted that he desired to waive examination.

Mr. Weeks, in reply, said that his client had expressly stated in the police court that he wished to have the examination postponed, as his counsel was then out of the city, and that the accused, being ignorant of legal proceedings of that nature, had been induced to waive examination. Mr. Weeks asked that the bond for $5,000 given in the police court be allowed to stand. Judge Cowing did not grant the request, but ordered that a new bond be made. The Judge fixed Wednesday as the time for hearing Mr. Weeks's motion.

Col. Gardiner declared that he had received an impertinent letter from Magistrate Olmsted in answer to a letter the Magistrate had received from him, in which the Magistrate announced that he had reopened the case, and asking that the District Attorney furnish witnesses, or otherwise he would subpoena them. "The course the Magistrate has taken in the case," he said, "is not warranted by law."

Col. Gardiner afterward intimated that he intended to bring the Magistrate's action to the attention of the Grand Jury.

BULLION FROM SEA WATER.

Boston Firm Sends Gold and Silver Here for Assay.

About ninety-two ounces of bullion in the proportion of one-third gold to two-thirds silver, and valued at about $540, was received at the Assay Office yesterday in thirteen cones. It came from the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, and Arthur B. Ryan, its President, claims that the metal was extracted from sea water at North Lubec, Me.

Of the economics of the process nothing was said. Assays will be made and on them will depend what is to be paid for the bullion.

"KATIE" ONLY A CAT.

Fell from a Window and a Policeman Called an Ambulance.

Policeman Byrnes of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was walking along One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street near Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a woman rushed out of one of the houses, and between her sobs, cried, "Oh, Sir, my Katie has fallen out of a window."

Byrnes excitedly rang for an ambulance, and when the policeman and ambulance surgeon got into the backyard they found that "Katie" was a cat. The ambulance returned to the Manhattan Hospital with two angry men inside, and an indignant policeman on the sidewalk.

Would Aid a Widow and Son.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 toward the support of a widow now in her eightieth year and her invalid son. They are respectable people in need and without relatives able to help them adequately. The son cannot earn his living, owing to his mental condition, and the aged mother is making an unavailing struggle to keep both in food. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Marches Along with the Irish Volunteers.

OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES

Floats Bearing Living Pictures Are in Line and Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Ride in Carriages.

Naturally, the feature of St. Patrick's Day in New York is the parade, and that of yesterday was remarkable, and to be remembered above all the preceding parades, because for the first time the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Irish Volunteers marched together. Another unusual feature was the number of carriages in the line. There were more than 600 of them, and they were loaded chiefly with members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who have heretofore been accustomed to perform their annual pilgrimages from St. Patrick's Cathedral to Harlem afoot. Another feature, that has not been seen in a St. Patrick's Day parade here for many years was the presence of several floats with living pictures, representing scenes and persons of Irish history. Aside from a few slight anachronisms, such as the appearance of an ancient Druid smoking a cigarette, this part of the spectacle was so successful that it will probably be improved and extended another year.

When the present Gen. George Moore Smith was Colonel of the Sixty-ninth he always refused to allow the regiment to parade with the volunteers for the reason that the latter organization, while wearing a uniform and carrying arms, is not a part of the State forces. He held that official recognition of it as a military body is forbidden by the State law and by military custom. Lieut. Col. Duffy, who is now in command, decided to leave the matter to the decision of the officers, who on Monday night, by a vote of 14 to 8, decide to parade. It is not likely that any action will be taken to punish the regiment or its officers. Gen. Smith said last night that he had not received any official information on the subject and did not expect to receive any.

Taunt from Volunteers.

One strong motive for the appearance of the Sixty-ninth yesterday was given by the taunt frequently uttered by the volunteers, that the regiment shunned direct comparison with the volunteers.

The Sixty-ninth, 250 strong, attended the pontifical military mass at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant. The American and Irish flags were raised before the altar and held there throughout the service by two men in full uniform. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the regiment, the subject being "St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland."

The procession was started from the Worth Monument at 2:20 P. M., the Sixty-ninth leading, with its full band in front. The weather had given as ugly promise as weather ever gave, the day having opened dark, cold, wet, and dreary, with a pelting rain. This brought the Sixty-ninth out in their heavy overcoats, but by the time the procession started the sun was shining from a clear and brilliant sky, the temperature was Spring-like, and there was only wind enough to make the thousands of red, white, and blue and green and gold flags all over the city rustle and snap merrily. The Irish Volunteers, more weather wise or taking chances, wore their parade uniforms, and had, therefore, an advantage over the regular militia, whom they followed, in appearance. They had, furthermore, the advantage of numbers, turning out more than 500 men.

Every space near the starting point where people could stand was crowded and the outer sides of the sidewalks and the stoops along Fifth Avenue were covered with spectators from Twenty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth. Flags fluttered everywhere in and out of the procession, and the breasts which did not bear a bit of shamrock or a knot of green ribbon were few. It was estimated that 30,000 people saw the parade, which required nearly two hours to pass a given point, even after the Sixty-ninth dropped out, which it did at Sixtieth Street, the men being marched to Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where they took elevated trains for their armory.

Work for the Police.

Inspector Brooks with a squad of mounted men cleared the way for the procession and a squad of patrolmen on foot brought up the rear and kept back the crowd that followed. A number of bicycle policemen did good service in keeping the crowd properly alligned.

Patrick Casserly was Grand Marshal and was assisted by two grand aides, Michael Sullivan and Daniel D. Clancy, and forty-eight heads of divisions. The Catholic Protectory Band of 160 pieces followed the heads of divisions. Then came the Sligo men, West Meath men, Queens County Association, the Hibernian Rifles of Queens, the Hibernian Rifles of New York, and the long line of Ancient Order of Hibernian branches.

City Chamberlain Keenan, Police Commissioners Sexton and Hamilton, James Curtin Kent, James F. Egan, Col. William L. Brown, Charities Commissioner Keller, Corrections Commissioner Lantry, Justice Giegerich, and Coroners Fitzpatrick, Zucca, and Bausch were among the invited guests who rode in carriages.

At Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue the men in line saw Chauncey M. Depew in the crowd of spectators and cheered him heartily. The Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue, was profusely decorated with American and Irish flags, and from the steps Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council; Richard Croker, and Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, reviewed the procession.

At One Hundred and Tenth Street the procession divided, part of it going to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the other part to Lion Park, where the afternoon and evening were passed in amusements of various kinds.

The First Regiment of the Irish Volunteers celebrated last night with a reception and ball at Lenox Lyceum. The volunteers were in uniform and several members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment also attended in uniform. There was a large crowd present.

TWO PARADES IN BROOKLYN.

Factions Among the Irishmen There Unable to Agree.

There were two parades in Brooklyn yesterday, the two factions among the Irishmen which preserved a semblance of harmony last year having disagreed this year. One parade was under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the other under that of the United Irish Societies.

Both started at Bedford and Division Avenues, but the Ancient Order of Hibernian people started first, and by the time the last part of their parade was in motion the first of the other parade was ready to start, and dropped in behind. As a precaution a squad of mounted police was between the two parades, and that was the only way the average observer had of distinguishing the point where one parade left off and the other began. The line of march of both parades was the same. At the Borough Hall both parades were reviewed by Borough President Grout, Sheriff Creamer, Register Haggerty, and minor officeholders.

Patrick McCarthy was Grand Marshal of the Hibernian parade, while Patrick Maguire led the line of the United Societies as Grand Marshal.

GLADSTONE TO NATIONALISTS.

A Letter Urging Unity Read at the Banquet in London.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, presided this evening at the Nationalist banquet held at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate St. Patrick's Day and the events of '98. There were 700 guests.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from Mr. Gladstone urging the unity of Irish parties; and a telegraphic reply was sent to the venerable statesman thanking him for his "mighty championship of the Irish cause." In the course of his speech Mr. Dillon said: "The present situation in Irish affairs is only the prelude to a thunderstorm."

Hudson County Irishmen Unite.

The united Irish societies of Hudson County paraded yesterday. It was the first joint parade of these societies in ten years. There were twenty divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and four companies of the Hibernian Rifles, 5,000 men being in line. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Hoos, in Jersey City, and then went to Hoboken, where it was reviewed by Mayor Fagan. After the parade an entertainment was given at Pohlmann's Hall, Jersey City Heights, where the Rev. Father Sullivan delivered an oration.

No Parade in Newark.

NEWARK, March 17.—Though there was no parade or public demonstration in this city to-day, large delegations of local Irish societies visited South Orange and Jersey City to take part in celebrations. The day was observed at all the Catholic churches and special services were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of that edifice and the forty-eighth anniversary of its dedication. A pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger.

A Dinner in Williamsburg.

The friendly Sons of St. Patrick last night gave their annual dinner and celebration in the Knapp Mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Williamsburg. Covers were laid for three hundred. The following toasts were responded to: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. James F. Crowley; "Our Country," Justice Van Wyck; "Our City," Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; "Ireland's Contribution to America's Prosperity," Senator P. H. McCarren; and "The Ladies," Arthur S. Somers.

Brooklyn Irishmen Dine.

The forty-ninth annual dinner of the Brooklyn St. Patrick Society was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Montague Street. Covers were laid for 200, and Michael F. McGoldrick presided. Among the speakers were Almet F. Jenks, Edward M. Grout, Tunis G. Bergen, William B. Davenport, and Joseph F. Keany.

LEGAL NOTES.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY WATER.—The Standard Oil Company of New York, which in December, 1892, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes, entered into a contract to purchase from a mill and lumber company on Georgian Bay, in Canada, the whole cut of its Canada white pine lumber of the following year, estimated at 4,000,000 feet. The company then contracted with Timothy Donovan and others, common carriers, for the transportation of the lumber on the Great Lakes, to Oswego. The agreement was in the form of a letter addressed by the common carrier to the consignee of the property, merely offering to carry from the port of shipment to that of delivery, during the season of navigation, at certain specified prices per 1,000 feet; but was silent as to all the conditions of a contract of affreightment, or charter party. In an action by the common carriers against the company for freight upon a cargo of the lumber, the defense was that the plaintiffs failed to deliver over 100,000 feet of the lumber, but suffered it to be lost on the voyage. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department, affirming a judgment in favor of plaintiff. The Court held, by Judge O'Brien, that upon such an agreement, with a simple acceptance of the offer, signed by the consignee, the parties must be deemed to have contracted with the understanding that well-known usages and customs might be imported into the letter, to explain what its terms had left doubtful, and to effect the object which the parties had in view, when it had not been expressed. When the consignee of the lumber had, as in this case, purchased it from a vendor authorized by him to deliver it and superintend the shipment, the carrier might treat the vendor as having authority to bind the consignee by the usual contract of affreightment or bill of lading; and the vendor and carrier having executed a bill of lading in the usual form, exempting the carrier from liability for loss through perils of the sea, the consignee was bound thereby. The carrier, therefore, could not be held liable for the value of part of the cargo lost through a peril of the sea, and could recover from the owner-consignee the freight for the part transported and delivered.

⁂

SUIT BY TOWN AGAINST COUNTY.—Henry J. Pierson brought a suit, as Supervisor of the town of Arcadia, against the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County and Andrew F. Sheldon for the primary and chief purpose of recovering the amount of taxes collected in the town from the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad Company, for which the town was bonded, where the County Treasurer, instead of applying the money to the payment or redemption of the town bonds, as required by the Railroad act, or retaining it in the treasury, had misappropriated it by paying debts of the county, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term in the Fifth Department, in favor of the defendant, holding, by Judge Martin, that such an action is one for money had and received, as distinguished from a special proceeding under the statute. The character of the action was held not to be changed by the fact that the complaint demanded additional relief that, after the collection of the amount sought to be recovered, it should be applied in the manner provided by the statute. In such an action, the cause of action arises at the time of the misappropriation of the money sought to be recovered, and the six years' Statute of Limitations then commences to run against him.

⁂

RAILROAD ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT.—The Supreme Court, in Queens County, in a suit by Flora L. Ray against the New York Bay Extension Railway Company, adjudged that the railroad was guilty of erecting an obstruction to the plaintiff's premises in Hempstead, on Cedar Avenue, awarded judgment for $500 damages, and directed the removal of the obstruction, unless the company should pay $2,000 within sixty days or should in this time construct a proper crossing over or under its road, and institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the land in question. The railroad took no appeal from this judgment, paid the $500, and constructed the crossing, but failed to remove the obstruction or institute condemnation proceedings. The railroad was then adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court, and a fine of $250 was imposed. This order was affirmed on appeal by the Second Appellate Division. The further appeal of the railroad company to the Court of Appeals has been dismissed, that court holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that such an order was interlocutory, and, consequently, was not appealable, as of right to the Court of Appeals.

⁂

DIVERSION OF WATER FROM A STREAM.—Phoebe A. Smith was awarded judgment for damages, in her suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against John P. Cranford and David H. Valentine for diverting water from her trout pond and for polluting the streams which fed it. An affirmance of the judgment by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. A person is entitled, the Court says, to the entire flow of the water in a stream upon his land, and if another first diverts the water from such stream, and then permits it, in a dirty and polluted condition, to find its way back into the stream, upon such land, as was the case here, the owner is entitled to recover the amount of the loss which he has sustained thereby. The defendants were contractors in connection with enlarging the supply of water for Brooklyn.

REV. MR. SCUDDER'S POOL TABLE.

It Will Not Be Removed from His Church Gymnasium.

A story was circulated in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that the Rev. John L. Scudder, who recently placed a pool table in the gymnasium connected with the First Congregational Church, had been compelled to remove the table because the clicking of pool balls interfered with the weekly prayer meeting.

When Dr. Scudder was told of this story he laughed heartily. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report," said he. "We are highly pleased with the results following the inauguration of the attraction. Instead of taking out the first table, we propose to add a second table. It will be put in next Tuesday. We believe in healthy recreation, and do not believe that it interferes with religion."

BEST & CO.

The Girl's Outing and School Suit,

Should be comfortable and serviceable. We have a good serge or cloth finished flannel that gives great satisfaction.

Gored skirts lined with percaline; Russian blouse with deep sailor collar, slashed in the back and forming large revers in front, trimmed with pearl buttons and white soutache, sizes, 6 to 10 yrs., $5.

Better grades, with satin lined Jackets, $8.75.

The materials and the style of the suit—all selected for children. Have you ever thought what a difference there is between grown-up styles and the right style for the little ones?

60-62 West 23d St.

M. DOUMIC AT COLUMBIA

The French Critic Lectures on the Society and the Novels of His Country.

A PLEA FOR MORE TRUTH

He Says the Present Novelists of France Present a False Idea of French Society and Defends the French Woman.

Réné Doumic, the French critic, literary editor of Le Revue des Deux Mondes, and Professor at the College Stanislaus in Paris, lectured yesterday before a large audience in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. He was introduced amid a storm of applause by President Low in a short speech, in the course of which the latter said that in M. Doumic the American public saw a man distinctly representative of the French schools. People here, he said, had ample opportunity to observe French art and science, but have had so far little acquaintance with real French school men.

M. Doumic resembles his associate, Ferdinand Brunetiere. He is also slight of stature, though somewhat taller, walks with a stoop, and shows the effects of continuous application to books. He is so weak that he cannot go through the ordeal of standing before an audience for any length of time, and before beginning his lecture yesterday seated himself in a large armchair in front of the lecturer's desk. His gestures and demeanor are intensely French, and he speaks with the most decided accentuation. His voice, naturally of a high pitch, rises at times to almost a screech, while in the sentence which he wishes to emphasize most, it sinks to a hoarse whisper. He spoke earnestly and with enthusiasm, and in that part of his address where he defended French morality and home life, his eyes glowed, his body swayed to and fro in the chair, while his hands and fingers quivered with suppressed excitement. He carried his audience with him, and often in the midst of a sentence he would be forced to take a breathing spell, while his hearers applauded.

M. Doumic's subject was "French Society and the French Novel," and was in the main a plea addressed to Americans not to judge French society according to what they learn of it through the pens of the French novelists.

A French Phenomenon.

"It is a curious phenomenon," the speaker said, "that in French life it has become the fashion for Frenchmen to decry whatever is French, not by any means because they think it is really bad, but merely to appear perverse. It is comparatively easy in France to become an 'author distingué'; it is not at all difficult to be an 'author eminent,' but to bring one into actual prominence one must become an 'author cruel,' a cynic, a man who sees nothing but the bad in life. For this reason it is the tendency of the young authors to be spicy writers and to say things at once cruel and disagreeable."

The speaker then compared the French novel of twenty years ago, as seen in the works notably of Octave Feuillet, with the present products of the 'fin de siècle' literary geniuses in France. "Twenty years ago," he said, "we had the romantic novel, the girl on horseback, who met her lover at the corner of a shady wood, who did sentimental things and whose motives were always pure and moral. She was the heroine and she died on horseback, without descending to the commonplace. Nowadays we have the heroine on foot, always a little risque and anything but romantic or sentimental. Surely there is nothing at all for the reader to emulate in the example she sets for him."

Coming then to the psychological novel, M. Doumic severely criticised the novelists of the Bourget school, who selected their characters from the opulent, thus inferring that the others had no soul, or, if they had, that they were not of sufficient importance to be spoken about. "The psychological novel," he remarked, "presupposes that a person has a soul, and yet it singles out a few who have one and neglects all the others, intimating, of course, that many can and do live without a soul."

A Criticism of Zola.

The speaker also attacked the realism of the Zola novels, without, however, mentioning the name of the incarcerated novelist. He did not denounce him in the unmeasured terms that Brunetière employed in his lectures while in this country, but called the attention of the audience to the fact that while the characters depicted in the novels of that brand actually did exist, they did not, as the writer intended them to do, present a true picture of a class. As example he mentioned the drunkards in "L'Assommoir." He maintained that while there were such characters among the French people, they were certainly not all afflicted with alcoholic mania. He also cited the novel "Les Héritiers Rabourdin," and vigorously defended the French peasantry against the attack on their character in that novel.

He next devoted considerable time to a defense of the French woman, and pleaded that she be not judged by the standard set up for her in the novels of the so-called naturalists, mentioning especially Flaubert's masterpiece, "Mme. Bovary," which he characterized as the history of a woman with a diseased mind. He spoke of the apotheosis of the French matron; of her love for home, of her earnest desire for an unsullied "intérieur," and the care she bestows upon her family. As for the education of the young girl, he said the best was being provided for her in France, although what may be good for the French girl may not be good for the American, and vice versa.

In conclusion, he declared that the French writers made a great mistake in not presenting to their readers French life as it really is. He deplored the craze that seemed to possess every Frenchman of the present day for something foreign, and ascribed to this fad the craving for novels of the Ibsen and Tolstoi variety, to the exclusion of the really great French writers.

He will lecture again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on "The Drama of Alfred de Musset." Next Thursday, it was announced, the afternoon lecture in French would be given by Henri Bargy, on "L'Ecole Normale."

Rhode Island Man Robbed and Killed.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 17.—William Johnson, a prominent resident of Wyoming, a small place near here, was thrown from his vehicle and killed last night. He was dragged a mile before his predicament was discovered. He was dead when released. It was reported to the police yesterday that Mr. Johnson had been robbed of $150, and the police are searching for the person alleged to be guilty of the theft, whose name was given to the officers.

The best of cycling days are almost here.

Are you prepared?

Knickerbockers, $5 to $9; made like riding breeches, $10.

Startling or quieting patterns.

Shoes.

Something new in Bicycle shoes; have you seen them?

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Published Every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is assuredly one of the best publications of its kind that I have seen. Authors, readers, and all book lovers are alike indebted to you, and should not be backward in acknowledgment and repayment. Your reviewers seem to have actually read the books they discuss! I am giving up the paper which I have read for twenty years for the sake of having THE TIMES, with this supplement.—Succasunna, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. Theodore F. Wolfe.

Some of the Features To-morrow Will Be These:

Seventy-five Years of Book Auctions
New York's History Heretofore Unrecorded—Collections Selling for $10,000 and More—An Exhaustive and Valuable Chapter of Literary History in America, Which Has Been for Several Months in Preparation for THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

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Mr. Bodley's Comprehensive and Striking Study of Present Conditions.

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London and Paris Literary Letters
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Second Paper. By Mrs. SHERWOOD.

Books Worth Reading Again. VIII.
The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris.

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YOUNG KEARNY STOLE ABOARD.

Found by His Father on the St. Louis and Put on a Pilot Boat.

Pilot Cooper, who took the American Line steamship St. Louis to sea on Wednesday, yesterday confirmed a report that John Watts Kearny, Jr., stowed away on that vessel, on which his father, Gen. John Watts Kearny, and his bride were passengers.

Young Kearny, it was said, after he escaped from Cooley's sanitarium at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, announced his intention of pursuing his father to Europe. He hid himself aboard the steamer and did not disclose his presence till the vessel was outside Sandy Hook. His appearance filled his father with consternation. Gen. Kearny refused to pay his passage. The young man bore traces of dissipation.

At the request of his father, young Kearny's presence was kept a secret except to Capt. Randle, Purser Kinsey, and the pilot. It was arranged that when Pilot Cooper left the ship the young man should accompany him, and he reluctantly, but under stress of being set to work for his passage and probable imprisonment on the vessel's arrival at Southampton, consented to accompany Cooper on board the station pilot boat New York. They were landed at the Battery at about 5:30 P. M. Cooper said yesterday that he could not say what became of young Kearny after their arrival in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Evg. This week only, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW.
NEXT MONDAY: Elaborate and special production of the ever-fascinating Japanese piece, THE GEISHA.

DALY'S Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat., 11 A. M. Tuesday and Friday, 3 P. M. —Moving Pictures.— PASSION PLAY.

Ethelbert Nevin. Carnegie Lyceum, Thursday, March 24, at 3 o'clock. Pantomime, Floriane's Dream, by Vance Thompson and Ethelbert Nevin. Interpreted by Mlle. Severin. Songs, Mrs. Wyman. Classic dancing, Miss Duncan. Tickets, Schirmer, 35 Union Sq.; Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Chauncey Olcott, "Sweet Inniscarra." Nxt Wk., May Irwin, Swell Miss Fitzwell.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20th. GRAND ENTERTAINMENT In aid of The New York Journal's Maine Monument Fund.
Under auspices N. Y. THEATRICAL MANAGERS. Following artists will positively appear: Ysaye, Mme. Modjeska, J. E. Dodson, Louis Aldrich, Broadway Theatre Opera Company, (Camille d'Arville, Jos. O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Nellie Braggins, Harry Macdonough, Reginald Roberts, George O'Donnell, William Corliss,) Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Chauncey Olcott, Ross & Fenton, Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, Rogers Brothers, Alice Atherton, Lizzie B. Raymond, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Lee Harrison, Mary Norman, Jeff D'Angelis, Whitney Opera Company, Jos. F. Sheehan, Oscar Girard, Adolph Leisen Young, W. F. McCollum, Josephine Hall, George Fuller Golden, Beaumont Sisters, Carrie Hirschman, Marie Dressler, De Salles Marine Band. GRAND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS Under the direction of William Furst. General Stage Manager, William Parry.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A sensational novelty will be introduced during the evening that has never before been attempted at any entertainment. In order that this feature may not be used the managers have decided not to announce its character in advance.
Boxes and seats on sale at Opera House. Prices, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $25. GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00. Commences at 7:30 sharp. Doors open at 7.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898. ANTON SEIDL......CONDUCTOR. 7th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Mar. 18, at 2. Seventh Concert, Saturday, Mar. 19, at 8:15 P. M. SOLOIST: MR. ALEXANDER SILOTI, PIANO. PROGRAMME: Parsifal—a. Prelude and Glorification... b. Good Friday Spell.......... Wagner. Fantasia for Piano, op. 15 ("Wanderer")...... Schubert-Liszt. MR. ALEXANDER SILOTI. Suite, No. 3, G major, op. 55......Tschaikowsky. Box Office open daily from 9 AM. to 5 PM. Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12. General Admission $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th. MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT. GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT. Daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries, N. G. N. Y., and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. ADMISSION, 50 CTS. Reserved seats, $1, $1.50. Doors open at 7 P. M. By request, special Matinée, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Admission 50 cts., except arena box seats, $1.00.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. The Distinguished Star, ROBERT HILLIARD, IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL." RUSSELL BROTHERS, MARY NORMAN, MONTGOMERY AND STONE, LETTA AND MINNI, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, PHYLLIS ALLEN, 40 OTHER STARS.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. SINBAD. "Well mounted and well played."—Herald. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c. 50c. 75c. SAT. MAT. 25c. 50c. NEXT WEEK—MARITANA—IN ENGLISH. 100th perf. next Mon., Mch. 21, Patriotic Souvenirs.

LYCEUM—4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. —Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday. THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE. LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED. G. P. SERVISS'S SERIES. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, "Paris." To-morrow, Sat., at 11, "Tell and the Alps."

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Only version of the Oberammergau play authorized by Thos. A. Edison. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New Programme Cinematograph Views. Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Last 3 weeks. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. JOHN DREW ONE SUMMER'S DAY. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES. To-day at 11—Bicycling in Scotland.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Saturday Afternoon, Mch. 19, at 2:30, LAST CONCERT OF THE SERIES CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Conductor: THEODORE THOMAS. Soloist: Josef Hofmann. Last app'r'nce with or'tra.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thurs. Evg., March 24, at 8:15. Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor. WAGNER. Tickets at Metropolitan Opera House.

BIJOU. LAST WEEK. Broadhurst's Farcical Hilarity, WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Beginning Monday, March 21st, Willie Collier in "The Man From Mexico."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M. Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter, Al Leech and 3 Rosebuds, Brothers Damm, Eckert and Berg, Miriam Lawrence, Carlotta Stubenrauch, 3 Angela Sisters, Al Grant, and others.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Modjeska and JOSEPH HAWORTH. Sat. Mat. (only time) As You Like It. This week MARY STUART. Next Week—Modjeska as Lady Macbeth.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT. YOUSOUF, CHARMION, RITCHIE, ROGERS BROS., and others.

MANHATTAN. B'way & 33d St. WAY DOWN EAST. Mat. To-morrow (Sat.) SOUVENIRS TUESDAY, MARCH 22. Next Sunday—Innes and his Band.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5TH MONTH. Grander than ever. THE WHITE HEATHER. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

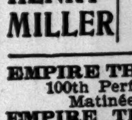
BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. Solid Silver SOUVENIRS, Manufactured by Gorham, Nxt. Mon. Ngt. 150th Perf.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. 50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 28. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH. Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8. A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

IRVING Place Theatre. Agnes Sorma TO-NIGHT & Sat. Eves., "A MAIDEN'S DREAM." Sat., 1st Sorma Mat., Doll's House (Nora).

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. A Normandy Wedding. MONDAY RICE'S MONTE CARLO (NEW).

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE MAY IRWIN in THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. Eveg's, 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2. NEXT WEEK—A NORMANDY WEDDING.

COLUMBUS HOYT'S MILK WHITE FLAG. NEXT WEEK—CUMBERLAND '61.

Last Mat. but 1 To-morrow! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. Telephone Girl.